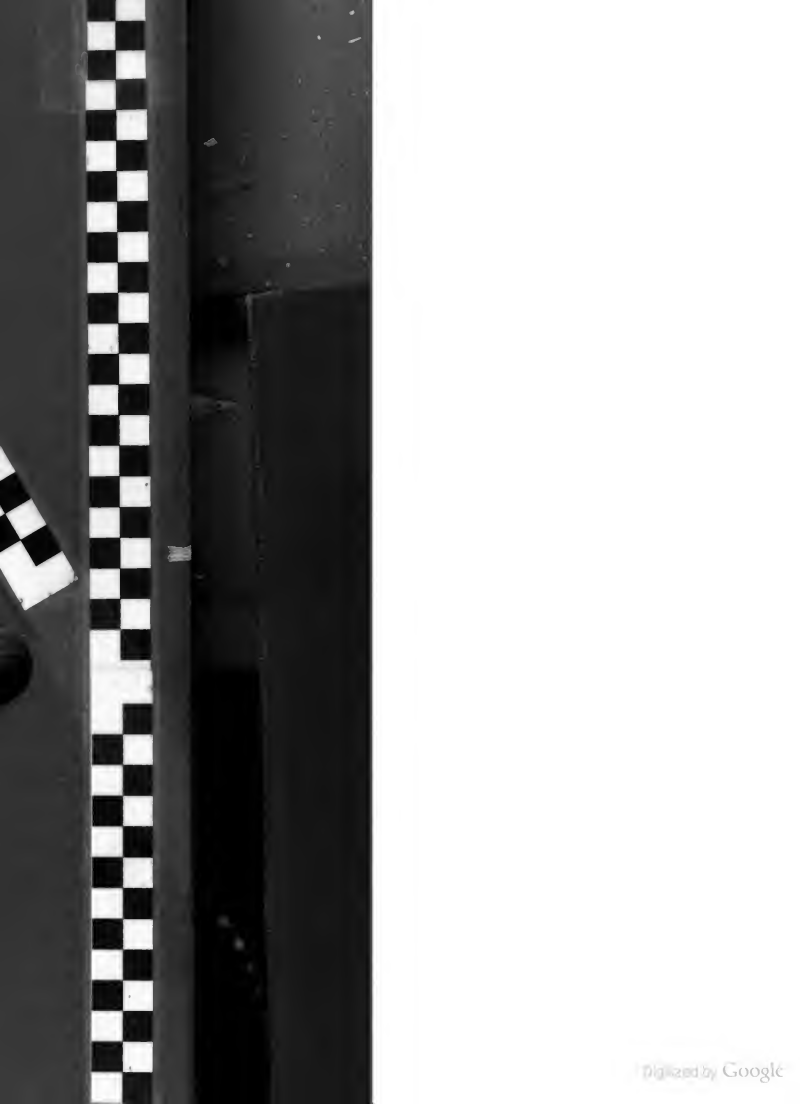


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A TIBIA PLAYER.
A Reminiscence of the Centennial Drama.

Photo by Jackson.

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AN OLD HOME WEEK.

THE VERMONT suggests a reunion on Vermont soil in 1901 of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State living in other states. Successful reunions have been held in New Hampshire of natives of the Granite State living abroad, and a similar gathering will occur in Maine this year. The most appropriate name for such an occasion is the designation adopted for the New Hampshire reunion of "Old Home Week."

THE VERMONT has received assurances from natives of the State residing in various sections of the country that a proposition of this character would be acceptable to them and that it would result in many Vermonters making visits to their old homes.

The programme for a Vermont "Old Home Week" might properly include a general reunion of all home comers at the State Capital, and also county and town reunions. In order to most effectually carry out such a programme the Legislature should pass a bill providing for the creation of a commission consisting of one member from each county, of which the Governor should be President *ex officio*, to make the necessary arrangements. The recognition by the Legislature of the proposed reunion of Vermonters and official action taken by the State in the matter would assure the success of "Old Home Week" beyond a doubt. The reunions would involve but little expense to the State as they would partake largely of a social nature.

Let every Vermonter at home extend an invitation to some native of Vermont residing abroad to visit the old Green Mountain State during "Old Home Week." The residents of Vermont will leave their latch strings out in 1901 and cordially welcome home the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State who reside abroad.

Middlebury College,

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.



Middlebury College has rounded out a hundred honorable years. She has played no unimportant part in the affairs of the state, the nation, and the world. She has struggled through critical periods into a permanently vigorous and expanding life, and it was fitting that those to

whom her interests are dear should have looked forward to the centennial celebration with eager anticipation and high hope.

To say that the hope was realized is to speak well within the fact. From first to last, everything happily conspired to make the days ideal. To begin with, the weather was perfect. It may well be doubted whether the century to come will furnish another set of days from July first to fifth so absolutely fitted for such a celebration. Then, too, the manifold details of preparation had been arranged with a care and forethought that reflect great credit on the committee in charge. It is no small task to carry to a successful close a crowded five-days' programme—an intricate machine is a necessity; but so well was every bearing oiled that jar and friction were done away and the ease of movement added much to the pleasure of the week. The cordial co-operation of the New England colleges was also most gratifying. Their words of congratulation, the representatives they sent, and the papers offered by their presidents at the educational conference were notable features of the occasion.

Best of all, however, for without it weather and preparation and co-operating good-will could not have brought success—best of all was the response of the alumni. Of the 574 who are living, 51 per cent. were present, including the oldest living graduate, Doctor William M. Bass, '32, of Neponset, Mass. When it is remembered that the list extends over 68 years in time and over the world in place, to Alaska, Turkey, and the Philippines, this showing is remarkable. As an index of graduate loyalty and an earnest of good things to come, it was perhaps the most significant fact of the celebration.

A brief running account of the various proceedings is all that is here attempted. The exercises of the week began in the Congregational church Sunday morning, July 1, with the baccalaureate services. The sermon by President Brainerd was a consideration of "Our Indebtedness to the Past," the text being John iv., 38: "Other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors." Two lessons appropriate to the time were enforced in its conclusion. One was that to the great and good who of old labored in our behalf we should ever cherish the deepest

sense of gratitude. We cannot overestimate the uplift of character that comes to us from the cultivation of grateful reverence for the past. We learn to value the blessings of our birthright, when we realize what they cost in toil and sacrifice. It begets in us a proper spirit of conservatism—not that we think the men of former days were perfect, or their work complete, or their beliefs infallible, but that they laid well the foundations we should maintain. We are come "not to destroy, but to fulfil." The other lesson was that if we are deeply indebted to those who have gone before us, we are under corresponding obligations to those who shall come after us. In God's providence we are not here in this world as the idle and passive recipients of his bounty. The divine command is: "Freely ye have received, freely give." We are indeed heirs to all the riches of our predecessors. All their science and literature are ours; we own all their wonderful devices by

address was delivered by the Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, D. D., LL. D., '51, President of Maryville College. His subject was "The Contribution of the First Century of Middlebury College to Christian Progress" and as a vigorous presentation of concrete fact the address easily ranks among the most valuable contributions of the week. In this report a single paragraph must serve to show the quality of the effort and the richness of the theme:

"What a magnificent output was that of the first fifteen years, while the college had only three or four professors and tutors and was still confined to the one old academy building, which stood from 1797 to 1868 and which many of us remember. In those few classes it sent forth four governors, six members of congress, an illustrious United States senator, an able judge of the United States supreme court, a chief justice and several judges of the highest state courts, a bishop, a moderator of the Presbyterian



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which the various forces of nature are subdued into service; we possess all the civil and social institutions which they established at such great cost. But we are not the last generation of men on the earth—only the latest. We are but a link in the chain of countless generations that extends through the centuries of human history. It is our duty to transmit to posterity the great legacy of the race, not simply unimpaired, but adorned and enriched and enlarged.

The prayer was offered by President Cyrus Hamlin (1880-1885), who, still vigorous in his ninetieth year and the most honored guest of the week, was received everywhere with the enthusiasm and affection due his distinguished record and delightful personality.

The anniversary services of the Christian Associations of the college were held at the church in the evening. Scripture was read and prayer offered by the Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., '81, secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. The

general assembly, distinguished preachers and missionaries, with many lawyers and ministers scarcely less useful. Middlebury college has sent forth thirty-nine foreign missionaries, all with substantially the same spirit as Fisk and Parsons. When the sea shall give up its dead, Warren, Winslow and Keith, and perhaps others will come forth to glory. When George C. Knapp, '52, died at Bitlis, Turkey, where he had labored for 40 years, the city mourned; the Gregorian ecclesiastics tenderly desired to bury him in their own consecrated ground, and though this was impossible, attended his obsequies as a token of respect in their full canonicals. Hiram Bingham, 1816, will ever remain one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the Hawaiian Islands."

Undergraduate Day, Monday, July 2, opened with an 8:45 chapel service, conducted by the Rev. S. B. Partridge, '61, of Swatow, China, those in attendance overflowing the chapel room. At 10:30 the class of 1900

planted an ivy by the walls of the new library and interestingly conducted their class day exercises on the campus. At the preliminary meeting of the Associated Alumni held in the chapel at 3:00 p. m. and presided over by Hon. J. W. Stewart, '46, a committee on nominations was appointed, brief speeches of felicitation were indulged in, and an adjournment to the ball game was effected at four o'clock. The game had for contestants the college team, in excellent trim at the close of its most successful season, and a picked nine of alumni "stars." It was thoroughly enjoyable though a little one sided, the undergraduates winning by a score of 12 to 4. The day closed with the Parker and Merrill prize-speaking contests in the church and the subsequent fraternity suppers and reunions. The judges of the speaking were M. M. Martin, '61, C. F. Stone, '69, and E. J. Davenport, '71, and the prize winners, in their order, were: Parker—E. S. Brigham, L. R. Noble; Merrill—G. R. Drake, C. L. Seiple, R. W. McCuen, C. A. Voetsch. In addition to music by the

conferred upon a graduating class of thirty, the largest senior class in sixty years. Two master's degrees were also conferred in course, and the honorary degree of A. M. was bestowed on Mrs. Sarah Stoddard Williston, of Northampton, Mass., and on Julian Ralph.

At three o'clock came the dedication of the new Starr Library, a worthy monument to the man whose name it bears. A threatening sky drove the audience indoors, where over five hundred listened to the scholarly address of Professor Brainerd Kellogg, LL. D., '58, Dean of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, on "Books, their Contents and Uses." It was an able presentation of the paramount claims of literature in education, and was full of telling points put with felicitous originality. The devotional services of the dedication were conducted by the Rev. G. R. W. Scott, D.D., '64, and President Brainerd presided. In the evening the commencement concert was given in the church. It was of an exceptionally high order, the performers being Miss Katharine Isabel Pelton, of



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orchestra the college glee club sang entertainingly while the judges were out for consultation.

Tuesday was Commencement Day. The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni at 8:30 a. m., was largely attended and full of enthusiasm. Gifts were bestowed amounting to some \$10,000, and the class of '71 presented to the college an oil portrait of President Kitchel, (1866-1875). Among those present and speaking was Senator Redfield Proctor. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: president, L. H. Hemenway, '64; vice-president, Jesse Stearns, '83; secretary, T. E. Boyce, '76; orator, H. F. Severens, '57; poet, H. M. Tenney, '73, C. W. Prentiss, '96, alternate. At ten o'clock, trustees, faculty, alumni, and students marched from the campus to the church, the procession being the largest ever marshalled in the history of the college, unless indeed it was outnumbered by that of the Thursday following. At the close of the commencement speaking, degrees were

New York, soloist, the Albion Quartette of Boston, and the Dannreuther String Quartette of New York, assisted by Mr. Felix Leifels, contra-basso.

The centennial exercises proper began with the programme of Educational Day, Wednesday, July 4. An educational conference began in the church at 10:30 a. m. and proved to be one of the most valuable and interesting of the week's events. All taking part in the conference were college presidents: President J. E. Rankin, D. D., LL. D., '48, of Howard University, presided and President R. C. Flagg, D. D., '69, of Ripon, read the Scripture and offered prayer. Five papers were presented: the introductory address of President Rankin on "Home Life and the Country College," and addresses by President C. S. Murkland, Ph. D., '81, of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, on "The College and the Industries;" President Franklin Carter, Ph. D., LL. D., of Williams, on "Text-book versus Lec-

ture;" President M. H. Buckham, D. D., of the University of Vermont, on "The Moral Life of the College;" and President W. J. Tucker, D. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth, on "The College Curriculum." The discussions were able; to more than one might be applied, in reference to some portion or another, the words of approval appropriately spoken by President Tucker regarding the address of President Murkland: "A paper of such insight and comprehensiveness as seldom falls to the good fortune of an academic audience." No attempt is here made to present even abstracts of the weighty and suggestive contributions of the morning; together with the other papers of the week, they will be published in full in the book of the centennial to be issued in the near future by the college authorities.

From four to six in the afternoon the reception tendered by President and Mrs. Brainerd, at their home on Seminary street, to the alumni, the guests of the college, and



THE CAMPUS AND CHAPEL.

the entertaining townsfolk, proved a most delightful crush, the choicest of music, refreshments, and cordiality contributing to the happiest of results.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, in the centennial building, came the Roman drama, "*Temporibus Hominis Arpinatis*," the student contribution to the centennial festivities. It is hard to speak of this dramatization of scenes in the life of Cicero connected with the Catilinian conspiracy in terms that to those who were not present shall not seem to savor of exaggeration. Certain it is that in the memory of most who were in attendance on the varied programmes of the week, "the play's the thing"—nor need the fact carry with it any disparagement of the other exercises. For the scenes applauded by a

splendid audience of more than a thousand were the result of over two years of earnest effort—of scholarly enthusiasm, painstaking investigation, and unremitting fidelity in the preparation of each detail. The notable presentation of a year ago may properly be regarded as a preliminary dress rehearsal for the centennial play, and a greater freedom of action on the part of the persons of the drama was evident to those who compared the two. For such as are unfamiliar with the aim of its projectors, it should be said that the purpose of the play was radically different from that of the great majority of college entertainments which might at first thought be coupled with it. The end sought was strictly educational, and so far as is known the means employed in securing that end were different in their scope and completeness from any that have elsewhere been made use of. To reconstruct and vividly portray the very life of Rome in the days of Cicero—that was the sole aim. The claims of accuracy were paramount throughout; nowhere was effect sought at the expense of truthfulness, and the issue of this thorough-going fidelity is most interesting. Independent entirely of the successful presentation of the play, the results have been highly gratifying; to mention but a single point, the Latin department of Middlebury has attained to what is probably a position of authority in matters pertaining to the tunic and the toga. The play, too, was the gainer by the policy. As was said of the Roman chorus two years ago, truth again proved to be beauty, while the charm of the long series of brilliant pictures was enhanced by the knowledge that fidelity to historic fact had been everywhere the prime consideration.

The settings were superb—the adjective is not too strong, the temple scenes, the Forum, and the house interiors being marvelously illusive. The work of the actors is also worthy of high praise. To handle the Latin of long and trying parts as though it were vernacular, with justness of modulation and no apparent reaching for the unfamiliar word, to handle it as it was handled for example by Cicero, in itself is no mean feat; and to that acquired facility on the part of the players were added a dramatic instinct and fervor that made the meaning evident to the hundreds who could not follow a sentence of the text. The play itself abounds in dramatic situations. From the very beginning of the action, where the senators withdraw from the vicinity of Catiline, one striking episode follows another. The launching of the command to go into exile; the turning of state's evidence by Volturcius; the putting off of the toga by Lentulus; the vote by division; the colloquies among the populace; the taking of the oath; the beautiful domestic scenes, so effective by contrast; and the triumphant return, combine, too, to make the drama legitimately spectacular from first to last.

For the splendid success of the production, credit is due to many. The faithfulness of the student body in labors whose extent the uninitiated can hardly appreciate, should be given a generous recognition. The work of other individuals was also invaluable. The guiding spirit of it all, though, from the inception to the close, was of course Professor Sanford. The play itself, a most artistic piece of work, was of his own devising, while every detail of pre-

paration was given his personal oversight. The college may well be proud of his rare taste, scholarship, and executive ability—of the unwearied enthusiasm that for one memorable night made a dead past live again.

The illumination of the campus at the close of the drama, while simple, was of rare beauty, long lines of lanterns bordering the walks and stretching out across the lawns from the chapel as a center. The decorations throughout were dignified and impressive, testifying to the trained skill of their designer, and contributing much to the gala appearance of the college hill.

At 10:30 a. m., Thursday, July 5, the trustees, faculty, alumni, and students again gathered on the campus and with the invited guests went in procession to the centennial services at the church. Over these services Hon. John W. Stewart, LL. D., '46, the oldest member of the board of trustees, presided; with him upon the platform were the orator and the poet, the invited guests, the trustees, and the faculty. Prayer was offered, with scripture reading, by the Rev. Richard S. Holmes, D. D., '62, after which came the singing of Luther's hymn, "A mighty fortress is our God," and then the centennial oration by Professor Walter E. Howard, LL. D., '71. It dealt with "Middlebury College and the Times," for to tell the story of the college rightly, said the orator, one must tell the story of the times in which it grew and the men who made the times. He doubted if in the history of New England college life a more wonderful record has been made or a more wonderful story can be told. The quality of the work done here is measured by the men who were educated in this college during the first fifty years—judges of supreme courts, bishops, mitred and unmitred, scholars and teachers, statesmen and poets. And what was the secret of that success? Above all, good stuff. The students who came here in that early day were the heirs of their fathers' sturdy piety and their mothers' sturdy faith. Strength of body, power of mind, loyalty to conscience—this was their Puritan heritage. These qualities they brought to college when they came, and these qualities strengthened and not enfeebled, enriched and not starved, developed and not dwarfed, they carried with them when they went. And the world of that time, their world and age, knew them and welcomed them into its life and service. It was a noble tribute the speaker paid to the men of Middlebury and to the parts they have played as home and foreign missionaries, as teachers, as lawyers, as politicians, and as martyrs in the cause of liberty. The history of missions is interwoven with the history of this college. And it is a story to be proud of—a story that every man may feel his eyes grow dim about without shame, however little he may sympathize with the cause itself, as a record of human courage, fidelity to duty, love of humanity, loyalty to God that has never been surpassed in the annals of mankind. And there were the teachers. The schoolmaster was abroad in the land. He swarmed in the south and west. Tutors in families, principals of schools, professors in colleges, presidents of universities, they were found in every grade of the teachers' profession and in every rank adorned it. They were pioneers. They established schools and colleges that have flourished for fifty years, and still endure. We are familiar with New England's

story in the west—it is a twice told tale—but the influence of the college in the southern states before the war is quite as remarkable though but little known. As lawyers they took a high place at the southern bar, as teachers they were unsurpassed, as preachers they sustained New England's fame. As politicians they were mostly Whigs and therefore little known to official life. But intellectually, socially, and professionally they took the highest rank. Their influence was deep and wide and has endured. They touched the southern life at many points and in all those things that make for law, for education, for Christian character and civic virtue their work is still remembered and their influence is still felt.

And this, he continued, is our record—a hundred years of usefulness and so a century of honor. But we should



PARKER AVENUE—A SECTION OF THE CAMPUS.

look forward as well as back. We may pay and we should pay our tribute to the past, but the eternal verities will endure—the eternity of God—the immortality of the soul—the power of the endless life. When the New England college, when this college, no longer believes these things and no longer by precept and example teaches them, the New England college and this college with its influence and its power will also have passed away. The college of the future should give a broad and generous scholarship. Literature, art, science, religion, fidelity to all truth should mark it. A liberal education to-day means much more than it meant a hundred years ago. But still, if it is to be liberal, it must not be narrowed too soon into the poverty of specialization. A college may pay too generous and too willing tribute to the clamorous exactions of this mortal life. The college of the future should teach the love of country, the duties of good citizenship, the solidarity of the race, the brotherhood of man. Every year the world is fuller, and every year the competition for work and place grows swifter and more fierce.

Must it be that with this increasing struggle men must grow more savage and relentless, like wild beasts growling over white bones in a jungle? I will not believe it. Against the advocates of the strenuous life that would trample a pitiless way to selfish success, let the college interpose with lessons of gentleness and pity. The work of this college in the future as in the past is not to teach the sacrifice of slaughter or the acts of war, but rather to teach the science of constructive life and the arts of peace; to make good men and wise men who shall not only make an impress upon their own time but upon all time to come; to make scholars who shall master the wisdom of the past and mould it into blessing for the coming age; to make statesmen who shall solve the perplexing problems of the advancing years; to make jurists who shall wisely judge and without fear or favor administer the law as those who share with God function divine; to make preachers who shall still the turmoil in the world's troubled heart and lead mankind into paths of peace; to make citizens to whose wisdom and valor the honor and the destiny of this great nation may be safely left.

The centennial poem followed, the poet being Professor Edwin H. Higley, A. M., '68. Its ease and humor were an admirable complement to the intensity of the oration—a humor that did not in the least preclude the genuine poetic touch. The salient features of the college history were rapidly presented in five groups of twenty years each, the audience responding to each happy hit much as one fancies it must have done when Saxe delivered his "*Car-men Laetum*" fifty years ago.

The centennial hymn, its words by Doctor Rankin and its music by Professor Theodore Henckels, was then rendered with fine effect by the united chorus, orchestra, and organ, after which the following degrees were conferred by President Brainerd: Doctors of Divinity, Rev. George Thomas Smart, of Manchester, Vt.; Rev. Henry Woodward Hulbert, '79, Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. Charles Sumner Murkland, '81, President of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts; Rev. Francis Hiram Seeley, '63, Delhi, N. Y.

Doctors of Laws: Henry Sanger Snow, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute; Samuel B. Capen, of Boston, President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Rev. Richard Sill Holmes, D. D., '62, Pittsburg, Pa.; John Griffith McCullough, Bennington; William Rollin Shipman, '59, Professor of English in Tufts College; Rev. Matthew Henry Buckham, D. D., President of the University of Vermont; Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., '38, Washington, D. C.

The singing of an anthem and the pronouncing of the benediction closed the exercises, adjournment being made to the luncheon in the centennial building, which had been set for 2:30 p. m. The sloping floor of the play-house had been leveled and over five hundred seated themselves at the seven long tables stretching the length of the hall. The invited guests, the President, and the trustees were at tables arranged upon the stage and the after-dinner speeches were delivered from the platform. Doctor Charles M. Mead, '56, officiated as chaplain. The luncheon was most successful. What was served and the serving were

alike excellent, and contentment marked the faces that turned at last to listen to the speaking. The duties of chairman were admirably fulfilled by Governor Stewart and the responses were interesting and varied, ranging as they did from the lightest of pleasantries to the vivid portrayal by Doctor Capen, of Middlebury's work in missions, and the eloquent eulogy on Mr. Phelps, by General McCullough. Governor Smith was the first speaker and then came Professor J. H. Wright representing Harvard, Professor Kittell representing Yale, President Buckham, President Carter, Doctor W. C. Winslow, who brought the greetings of Hamilton, President Snow, Doctor Sunderland, Doctor George W. Boardman, Doctor Hamlin, Doctor Capen, General McCullough, Rev. J. C. Larabee, Doctor R. S. Holmes, Colonel Aldace F. Walker, and Doctor J. M. Gifford. The interspersed music and the well-timed cheering of the college students added much to the enjoyment of an afternoon that had passed beyond the hour of six when the hall was finally cleared.

The centennial ball, a brilliant affair at the town hall, was the closing feature of the crowded week. A majority of those in attendance left for their homes on Friday, though it was not till well after Sunday that the town resumed its normal summer look.

In this hurried story of what was done much has been left untold. There were many interesting letters of felicitation—among them a cabled message from the far away University of Upsala, Sweden. There were gifts of value, notable among which were the one hundred rare coins, representing all the Roman emperors, presented by Doctor Wilson A. Farnsworth, '48, a missionary in Caesarea, Turkey. There was sociability unlimited: class reunions, private spreads, receptions here and there, sandwiched in between scheduled events wherever opportunity offered. Tuesday afternoon from four to six, Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. McGilton tendered a reception to the classes of '83 to 1900, and Mrs. Wright to the classes of '86 to 1900 and a few of the older alumni. The music of the centennial, too, is deserving of fuller mention; in all its features, orchestral and vocal, it gave abundant indication of faithful work. The college authorities, moreover, should be proud of the student body and of what it did to heighten the success; from first to last it was everywhere in evidence, yet always acceptably, combining enthusiasm and discretion in a way that merits especial praise.

Such was the Middlebury centennial—a notable event in New England's educational history. It showed as was never shown before what Middlebury has been; better than that, it showed what Middlebury is—a sound, trustworthy institution, conservative, yet fully awake to the best in educational movements; one of the many on the north Atlantic seaboard that are doing splendid service and inviting undergraduates to the shadow of their walls. Where these should go is of course a debatable question. To many, though, for one reason or another, the smaller colleges will continue to make the stronger appeal, and to all such Middlebury extends a hearty welcome, a hundred years of noble history behind her and the future bright ahead.

OUR NATIONAL HYMNS AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.

BY ELIZA F. MORRILL.

The grand descriptive lines of Pilgrim adventure, given to us by Mrs. Hemans, as they embody the earliest sentiment of our national era, have claim for first mention. Notwithstanding the English origin, their thrill touched the New England heart, and went forth wherever New England differentiated herself in the new world, until by common consent it became our National Thanksgiving Hymn.

Many humorous lyrics of the satire vein, songs of the Revolution, appeared between 1770 and 1783, only one of which has survived, because 'tis said "it caught the popular humor at a fortunate angle," and this was not an original product of the revolutionary period. One writer upon national songs says this tune of "Yankee Doodle" was sung on the uprising of Cromwell against Charles I, and was sung derisively by the cavaliers when the great commoner came riding into Oxford on a small scrubby horse; and that the cavaliers in turn, stole it from the French; and that originally it was a product of the Norman conquest. Another writer claims it to be an old Spanish national air. Its American introduction was at Fort Ticonderoga, during the war between France and England, but its free American use was not until after the Declaration of Independence, when with something of the same "derivative" spirit, it became popular in camp. Its exhilarating power for the march has been better portrayed by the brush than by any pen, in Willard's famous painting "Yankee Doodle, or the spirit of '76."

The words of "Hail Columbia" were written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, a young lawyer of Philadelphia, who responded to a call for a political song to suit the political mood of the times. It was to be set to a march, accredited to Phillip Roth, a German music teacher, for use during the ceremony of General Washington's first inauguration as president of the United States.

"The Star Spangled Banner," born out of the struggles of the war of 1812, is, perhaps, unequalled for inspiration. The circumstance was the drawing up in line of battle of a British squadron, in Baltimore harbor, September 12, 1814. The man who won enduring fame as the author of the words was Francis Scott Key, a lawyer of Baltimore. He boarded the vessel of the commander, under a flag of truce, to bring off a friend, but as the bombardment of Fort M'Henry was about to begin he was detained an unwilling spectator of the attack. The scene and situation aroused his patriotic spirit to a frenzy, and seizing pen and paper he wrote the first verse of the most impassioned salute a flag had ever received. The other verses were written later. The music is an adaptation of the foreign air "Anacreon in Heaven."

"Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," known also as the "Red, White and Blue," the first distinctively American song, was composed by David T. Shaw, in 1843.

The Reverend Samuel Francis Smith, of Harvard's

famous class of '29, gave to himself unconscious fame in that half-hour, when he wrote the immortal words:—

"My Country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing."

When it became a national hymn is not known, nor was it ever formally and officially adopted, but it seems to have been accepted by the people; and for nearly seventy years, in school, in church, and in patriotic gatherings, by its individual appeal—My Country, it has aroused the emotions of patriotism as no other hymn has been able to do. The melody is borrowed, and has the same orchestral form as "God save the Queen." The true origin is obscure, but it is more than probable it came from the German.

"John Brown's Body," was among the first "airs" of the rebellion; and though never claimed by any composer, it appeared just after Wm. Dressler, a song writer, had published a song with chorus entitled "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." This refrain was its degree of inspiration before receiving the baptism given it when sung to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord." Her own account of how this famous hymn came to be written is most interesting: While she and a party were attending a review of the army of the Potomac, held on the Virginia side of the river, a sudden attack of the enemy interrupted the manoeuvre, and a highway filled with marching troops impeded return to Washington; and to beguile the time they began to sing "John Brown's Body." One of the number remarked upon the excellence of the tune, and Mrs. Howe said she had often wished to write some words which might be sung to it.

Awaking before dawn next morning the hymn formulated in her mind, and not wishing to risk any delay, she arose and took her pen, and in the dim twilight wrote the five verses as they now stand. She then took a morning nap, but not, as she says, until I had said to myself I like this better than anything I have ever written. Like the "Star Spangled Banner," it was an involuntary outburst of patriotic emotion—a monograph of how national hymns can be written.

At an early period of the war, a committee was authorized to offer a prize of five hundred dollars for a hymn through which popular patriotic emotion could find utterance. One instance out of twelve hundred failures in effort to produce the needed one advertised for, will show how a true national hymn cannot be written.

An extract from "Reminiscences," by Thomas Ryan, of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, is pertinent, and as follows:

"Dr. Holmes thought we ought to try for the prize. I was eager to do my share. To collaborate with such a man was an honor and a personal delight. Our modus operandi was first to select a strongly marked march rhythm; then he was to write a few verses to fit it, and when that was satisfactorily done I was to write an original melody to his words. The plan was good and practical. For the rhythm I selected 'Washington's March.' Then Dr. Holmes began work.

"He was a 'chain lightning' poet in his rapid invention of verses. Furnished with pencil and paper, he sat at

the table, and I sang with a good lusty voice the melody of the march; singing it alternately slow or quick, soft or loud. After a few trials he 'caught on' to the rhythm, and quickly found the corresponding poetical measure. From that moment he went on making verses; and the rapidity with which he changed words, ideas and poetic figures, transposed lines, dropped certain trains of ideas and brought out stronger ones was extraordinary to me. The verses grew under his fingers as rapidly as one might write an ordinary epistle—the doctor singing or humming the melody, or beating the rhythm on the table.

"We spent perhaps an hour in these researches or exercises, till the doctor had covered perhaps two pages of foolscap with his rough draughts. He then left me, taking them with him, and in a few days he brought me a pencilled copy of the first verse and chorus that he had finally 'whipped into shape,' and which, he said, satisfied his judgment. Later on he brought the entire hymn, written with ink, five verses in all, entitled 'Union and Liberty.' Under that caption the hymn was printed later and afterward included in a collection of his poems. I give the first verse only:

"Flags of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefields' thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o'er us all who inherit their fame!
Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry night,
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore;
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the Nation's cry,—
Union and Liberty, one evermore!"

"We then tried to make another set of verses of a less strongly marked martial rhythm. I quite forgot the melody they were to fit, but it was to be rather slow, like the Austrian Hymn. The poet made six verses and a chorus, entitled 'Freedom Our Queen,' beginning with,

"Land where the banners wave last in the sun."

This set of verses is also published among his poems. We sent on our attempts to New York, as doubtless many other people did, but nothing ever came of it. No answer was returned, no examination made, no prize awarded, so far as we could learn. We had our pleasant labor for our pains. But I prize the memory of having collaborated with one of America's greatest poets."

It has been said that "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads he need not care who should make the laws;" and again, that "A song will often do more good than a speech;" so, to have written such a stirring war-song as "The Battle Cry of Freedom," with its refrain of "Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys!" and the "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching;" and "We're coming, Father Abram," was in effect, bearing the standard, arousing slumbering loyalty, carrying enthusiasm into recruiting offices, and highest encouragement to the soldiers in the field. Among the names most conspicuous in this line of patriotism is that of George F. Root.

It is worthy of mention, as a coincidence, that F. D. Sullivan set his words of "God Save Ireland" to our "Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!" while we use "God Save the Queen" for our "America."

In 1864, after the struggle was thus protracted, there came demand for a new patriotic air. Walter Kittredge, of New Hampshire birth, and an associate of the famous Hutchinson family of singers, was the one to contribute what, he says, might be called a peace-song, because it so embodied the "weariness of heart, wishing for the war to cease," and from its broad sympathy, "Testing on the Old Camp Ground" will always adapt itself to the situations of war.

From a sketch of Mr. Kittredge, we learn that he was a delicate man, and had never enlisted in the army because he felt he could do more good in the service of song. However, he fell a victim to the draft, and felt keenly disturbed over the matter. One night, on returning from a visit with the Hutchinsons, a persistent melody began running in his mind—tenting on the old camp ground, came the refrain. Yielding to the impulse, he went into his parlor and took up an old violin, though he seldom played the instrument, and never before nor since, used it in composing. The melody and words came together, and so were set down. That night both song and score were written as they now stand, except for one slight alteration. To his honor be it said, he met the draft, but was rejected by the surgeons.

"Dixie," the most popular song of the South, was written by Dan Emmett, one of the members of the first minstrel company, for a one-week's entertainment in New York. It became of lasting popularity. Emmett's own account is that: The "manager" told him he wanted a "rollicking walk around" to be sung the following week and wanted it for rehearsal on Monday morning. The tune came to him as he walked from the theater on Saturday. The song was sung on Monday, and it at once jumped into an astounding popularity. The song is to-day the same as written and sung the first time.

An incident of the Dewey Parade of last fall, given by F. L. Stanton, shows its martial power:

"There was something that was misty—like a tear-drop in my eye,
When the Northern bands played Dixie as Southern troops march-
ed by.

Ten thousand voices cheering shook the window of the sky,
When the Northern bands played Dixie as Southern troops march-
ed by.

And well-a-day, my Captain! and ne'er turn down your hat
To hide a tear that answered a stirring tune like that!
A soldier is a soldier; but in the light of God,
No tune has ever thrilled me like that—on Northern soil!

I've heard it on our battlefields where Lee has led the way
And the Federal guns were gleaming at breasts that wore the gray;
It stirred the ranks of "Stonewall"—but now, from land to land,
They cheer it when they hear it come ringing from the band.

"Maryland, My Maryland," a hymn most expressive of loyalty, and one of the finest in our language, was written by James Ryder Randall, a journalist of Baltimore. The music was taken from the German Christmas-song—"Thy leaves are ever green."

"Marching through Georgia," perhaps a lasting reminder of Sherman's successful march to the sea, was composed by Henry Clay Work, of Chicago, in 1865.

Finally; it has been declared that for inspiration to tired, discouraged men on both sides of the line, nothing

was more effective than starting up, with fife and drum, "The Girl I Left Behind me."

Our war with Spain—the naval and military events of the summer of 1898, brought forth a poem worthy to be our national anthem. Richard Henry Stoddard says of it: "whether the events it celebrates occurred on land or water, places it among the war poems of the world. The proud, indomitable spirit of the American people has been appealed to as never before, by any former singer, Drake coming perhaps, nearer to the feeling expected than any of his fellows in his address to the American flag; but Drake is not to be considered by the side of James Whitcomb Riley, in his poem entitled, "THE NAME OF OLD GLORY."

THE VENERABLE AND ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE CINCINNATI.*

"Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam."

COMPILED AND EDITED BY REV. A. N. LEWIS, M. A.,
CHAPLAIN AND HISTORIAN OF THE CONNECTICUT
STATE SOCIETY.

V.

The history of the Society since the persecution which arose soon after its organization is uneventful. The eight "dormant" State Societies, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, have all been revived since 1878, and the fraternal chain is once more complete.

The final meeting of the Convention which organized the Society was held in the Verplanck Mansion at Fishkill, June 19th, 1783. The original manuscript record is still preserved.†

The following is a summary of the proceedings:

"CANTONMENTS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY,
19th June, 1783.

Present, Major Gen. Baron Steuben, President; Major Gen's. Howe and Knox; Brigadier Gen's. Paterson, Hand, Huntington, and (Rufus) Putnam; Cols. Webb, H. Jackson, and Cortlandt; Lt. Cols. Huntington, Hull, and Maxwell; Major Pettingill; Capt. Shaw; and Lieut. Whiting, (Capt. Shaw acted as Secretary)—17.

Gen. Baron Steuben acquainted the Convention that he had, agreeably to their request, at the last meeting, transmitted to His Excellency, the Chevalier de la Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of France, a copy of the "Institution" of the Society of the Cincinnati, with their vote respecting His Excellency and the other characters therein mentioned, and that His Excellency had returned an answer declining his acceptance of the same,‡ and expressing the grateful sense he entertains of the honor

conferred on himself and the other gentlemen of the French nation by this act of the Convention.

Resolved: that the letter of the Chevalier de la Luzerne be recorded, and deposited in the archives of the Society, as a testimonial of the high sense this Convention entertains of the honor done to the Society by his becoming a member thereof.

[Here follows the letter.]

The Baron then communicated a letter from Major L'Enfant, inclosing a design for the medal and "order" containing the emblems of the institution.

Resolved: that the "bald eagle" carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the "order" of the Society, and that the manner of its being worn by the members, as expressed in his letter, hereto annexed, be adopted. Also that the silver medals, not exceeding the size of a Spanish milled dollar, with the emblems, be given to each and every member of the Society, together with a diploma, on parchment, anything in the original "Institution" respecting gold medals to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Here follows Major L'Enfant's letter.]

In another resolution Major L'Enfant was thanked "for his cure and ingenuity in preparing the aforementioned designs."

"Resolved: that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief be requested to act as President-General until the first general meeting, to be held in May next;

"That a Treasurer-General and a Secretary-General be balloted for, to officiate in like manner."

"Major Gen. Douglass was elected Treasurer-General, and Major Gen. Knox, Secretary-General."

"The principal objects of its appointment being thus accomplished, the members of this Convention think fit to dissolve the same, and it is hereby dissolved accordingly."

"STEUBEN, Major Gen., President."

"General Meetings" of the Society have been held as follows:

The first in 1783, at Philadelphia, May 4-15, 1783. It was at this meeting that the "Institution" was radically changed.*

The following officers were elected:

Gen. George Washington, President-General.

Major Gen. Horatio Gates, Vice President-General.

Major Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary-General.

Brigadier Gen. Otto H. Williams, Asst. Secretary-General.

Several French naval and military officers were elected to membership.

1787.

The second General Meeting was held at Philadelphia, May 7-19, 1787.

It was at this meeting that the New Hampshire State Society made its spirited reply to the proposed amendments of the "Institution."

Several French officers were admitted to membership, and the following officers were elected:

Gen. George Washington, President-General.

* The changes, however, were not ratified by the State Societies.

* The writer will be glad to give information as to eligibility, etc. Address Rev. A. N. Lewis, Montpelier, Vt.

† The General Society, during its session in May, 1899, made a pilgrimage to the old Mansion.

‡ I. e., his election as a member of the Society.

Major Gen. Thomas Millin, Vice President-General.
Major Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary-General.
Major George Traver, Asst. Secretary-General.

1788.

An "Extra General Meeting" was held at Philadelphia, May 6-8, 1788. No business of importance was transacted.

1790.

Third General Meeting was held at Philadelphia, May 3-4, 1790.

An address to President Washington was adopted and presented, and an appropriate reply received.

The following officers were elected:

"His Excellency George Washington, Esq., (late Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the U. S.), President-General.

Major Gen. Thomas Millin, Vice President-General.

Major Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary-General.

Major William McPherson, Assistant Secretary-General.

In Washington's reply to the address of the Cincinnati, occurs the following sentence, showing that the day of persecution had passed:

"A knowledge that your fellow citizens now do justice to the purity of your intentions ought to be your highest consolation, as the fact is demonstrative of your greatest glory."

1791.

An "Extra General Meeting" was held at Philadelphia, May 2-5, 1791.

No business of importance was transacted.

1793.

The Fourth Triennial General Meeting was held in Philadelphia, May 6-7, 1793.

The following officers were elected:

George Washington, President-General.

Thomas Millin, Vice President-General.

Henry Knox, Secretary-General.

William Macpherson, Assistant Secretary-General.

1796.

The Fifth Triennial General Meeting was held at Philadelphia, May 2-4, 1796.

A circular letter was set forth to be transmitted to the State Society, deploring "the supine," and as they conceive reprehensible conduct of several of the State Societies, in repeatedly neglecting their representations in the General Meeting.

The only Societies represented at this Meeting were Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina.

It is probable that increasing age and poverty kept some from attending.

There being no quorum, no officers were elected.

1799.

The Sixth Triennial General Meeting was held at Philadelphia, May 6-8, 1799.

Only two State Societies, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were represented, consequently no business of importance was done.

The following officers were elected.

Gen. George Washington, President-General.

Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Vice President-General.

Major William Jackson, Secretary-General.

Brig. Gen. William Macpherson, Treasurer-General.

Dr. Nathan Dorsey, Assistant Secretary-General.

1800.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Cincinnati was held at Philadelphia May 5-7, 1800. Eight State Societies were represented.

A respectful testimonial to the memory of General Washington (deceased) was twice read, unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be entered on the records of the General Society.*

"From the silence which the State Societies have observed," it was concluded that they do not accept the proposed "reform" (alterations) of the "Institution."

And therefore it was concluded.

"That the Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati remain as it was originally proposed and adopted by the officers of the American Army, at their cantonments on the banks of the Hudson River, in 1783."

Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton was elected President-General "to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Washington."

Major William Jackson, Secretary-General.

Major William Dent Beall, Asst. Secretary-General.

Brigadier Gen. William Macpherson, Treasurer-General.

The State Societies were again urged to send delegates to the General Meeting.

1802.

The Seventh Triennial Meeting was held at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, May 3-4, 1802.

Six State Societies were represented: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania Maryland.

The following officers were elected:

Major Gen. Alexander Hamilton, President-General.

Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Vice-President-General.

Major William Dent Beall, Assistant Secretary-General.

Gen. William Macpherson, Treasurer-General.

No Meeting was held in 1808, 1809, and 1810.

1805.

The Eighth Triennial General Meeting was held at Philadelphia, May 6-8, 1805, seven State Societies being represented.

The following officers were elected:

Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, President-General.

Gen. Henry Knox, Vice President-General.

Major William Jackson, Secretary-General.

*This is the first time the phrase "General Society" is found.

COLONEL EMERSON H. LISCUM.

The name of a gallant Vermonter and a hero of three wars has been added to the roll of honor in the death of Colonel Emerson H. Liscum of the Ninth Infantry, who fell in action at Tien Tsin, China, July 13. He was born in Huntington, July 16, 1841, but removed in childhood, with his father, John Liscum, to Burlington.

He received a common school education, and although less than 20 years old when Fort Sumter was fired upon he promptly enlisted and went to the front in May, 1861



COL. EMERSON H. LISCUM.

[Killed in action at Tien Tsin, China, July 13.]
From a recent photograph taken in San Francisco.

as corporal of the Burlington company in the First Regiment of Vermont Volunteers. He was engaged in the action of Big Bethel; served through the three months' term of the regiment, and in February, 1862, enlisted in the Twelfth Infantry in the regular army.

He soon showed his qualities as a soldier, was promoted through the non-commissioned grades, and in March, 1863, was commissioned as second lieutenant. He was promoted to be first lieutenant two months later and served with high credit to the close of the civil war. He was wounded in the left elbow at the battle of Cedar Mountain and severely wounded in the right thigh at Gettysburg. He was brevetted captain for gallantry in various battles, and in July, 1866, was appointed captain in the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He served with credit on the frontier and in various campaigns against the Indians. In 1892 he was promoted to be major, and in May, 1896, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He commanded his regiment in Cuba, and was severely wounded in the assault on San Juan Hill in July, 1898, in which he distinguished

himself. After nine months of sick leave and slow recovery from his wound he returned to duty; was ordered to the Philippines; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of a brigade in the Eighth corps. When the volunteer appointment lapsed, he retained his rank as colonel, commanding the Ninth Infantry, a regiment having a long and honorable record. When need of troops for service in China became imperative, Col. Liscum and his regiment were first selected both because of the confidence felt in his ability and cool judgment and experience. He with the Ninth, 1,350 strong, landed at Taku on the 9th of July, and Col. Liscum was reported as arriving "in good shape and excellent spirits." The regiment pushed forward to Tien Tsin in a day or two, and nothing further was heard from it, till the sad news came, announcing the assault of the allied forces on the Chinese works, and that among the Americans killed was Col. Liscum.

Emerson Liscum was one of the best soldiers in the army, brave to a fault, devoted to duty, a true gentleman, and a high minded and estimable man. His death is a severe loss to the army and the country.

HON. LUCIUS E. CHITTENDEN.

Vermont loses an illustrious son in the death of Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, which occurred in Burlington, July



HON. LUCIUS E. CHITTENDEN.

[Deceased July 22.]

22. He was a man distinguished in many ways, in public and professional life, having achieved eminence as a lawyer, as an eloquent and forcible orator on anti-slavery and other topics, and as an accomplished writer. Mr. Chittenden was a genuine Vermonter as one of his lineage could not fail to be, familiar with the history of his State, proud of her record in peace and war, and ever ready to use pen and voice in her defence, when defence was needed.

Lucius E. Chittenden was born in Williston, May 24, 1824, being the son of Giles Chittenden of that town, the grandson of Truman Chittenden and great-grandson of Thomas Chittenden, who was in 1777 elected the first governor of Vermont and eighteen times re-elected to that office. He received his early education in the common schools and the academies of Williston, Hinesburg and Cambridge.

He selected the law as his profession and pursued his studies in the office of an uncle, Norman L. Whittemore, in Swanton, teaching district schools in the winter. He was admitted to the bar of Franklin county at St. Albans in September, 1844, removed to Burlington in 1845, where he practiced with success, in partnership successively with Wyllys Lyman, Edward J. Phelps and Daniel Roberts.

As early as 1846 he became actively interested in politics and public affairs. He was prominent in the anti-slavery and "free soil" movements and was an earnest Republican from the organization of the party. He was a State senator from Chittenden county from 1856 to 1860 and an influential legislator. In February, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Fairbanks a delegate to the famous peace conference which met in Washington, to take measures for averting the coming civil war. He prepared and afterwards published a careful report of the debates and proceedings of that conference. He was associated with ex-Gov. Chase of Ohio, a leading member of the conference, and when Mr. Chase became secretary of the treasury, in President Lincoln's first cabinet, he tendered to Mr. Chittenden the office of register of the treasury, which he held during the four years of Mr. Lincoln's first term. It was at that time an office of great responsibility involving great labor. Its complicated duties were performed by Mr. Chittenden with marked industry and ability. After the close of the war, Mr. Chittenden established himself in his profession in New York city, where he practiced law with greater or less activity, almost up to the time of his death.

He had a very valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to the early history of Vermont, which was purchased recently for the University of Vermont. In 1856 Mr. Chittenden married Mary, daughter of Horace Hatch, M. D., of Burlington. She died in 1894. Three children were the fruit of their union: Horace H., a lawyer in New York city; Mary H., (wife of William Bradford) who resides in Burlington, and Bessie B., wife of Rev. Frederick Richards of New York city.

Vermont Democrats.

Vermont Democrats have the courage of their convictions and march proudly to defeat with the consciousness of having discharged the duty of a freeman and citizen without the expectation of victory or political preferment. The leaders of the Democratic party in the State have been influential in the councils of the party in the Nation and the nominees for State offices have been men of ability who would have served the State creditably if elected.



By permission of the "New England Democrat."
HON. JOHN H. SENTER—NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Democratic State Convention for 1900, held in Montpelier, was presided over by D. G. Furman Esq., of Swanton.

The following nominations were made:

Governor—J. H. Senter, of Montpelier.

Lieutenant-Governor—E. S. Harris, of Bennington.

Secretary of State—H. C. Comings, of Richford.

State Treasurer—Elisha May, of St. Johnsbury.

State Auditor—C. A. Fitzpatrick, of Hartford.

Presidential Electors—E. W. Lawson, of Rutland, W. B. Mayo, of Northfield, J. J. Monahan, of Underhill, and M. C. Knight, of Newbury.

For Congressman—First district, Ozro Meacham, of Brandon; second district, G. T. Swasey, of Barre.

Delegates-at-large to the National Convention—T. W. Moloney, of Rutland, F. W. McGettrick, of St. Albans, R. S. Childs, of Brattleboro, and George Atkins, of Montpelier.

First district delegates—J. W. McGeary, of Burlington, and R. M. Houghton, of Bennington.

Second district delegates—O. C. Sawyer, of Sharon, and A. B. Perry, of McIndoes Falls.

A State Committee was constituted as follows:

Addison County—J. M. Burke, of Middlebury.

Bennington County—E. S. Harris, of Bennington.

Caledonia County—F. G. Bunly, of St. Johnsbury.

Chittenden County—J. R. McMahon, of Burlington.

Essex County—Charles M. Fletcher, of Canaan.

Franklin County—F. W. McGettrick, of St. Albans.

Grand Isle County—G. W. Beardsley, of Alburgh.

Lamoille County—L. Gates, of Hyde Park.

Orange County—H. M. Miller, of West Fairlee.

Orleans County—P. J. Farrell, of Newport.

Rutland—J. D. Hanrahan, of Rutland.

Washington County—M. J. McGowan, of Barre.

Windham County—S. E. Bresnahan, of Rockingham.

Windsor County—H. W. Stocker, of Windsor.

Mr. E. S. Harris, of Bennington, is chairman, and Mr. C. A. G. Jackson, of Montpelier, secretary and treasurer. F. W. McGettrick, Esq., of St. Albans, is chairman of the campaign committee.

John H. Senter, the candidate for governor, is an uncompromising Democrat and probably no man has done more work for his party. He is the present Vermont member of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Senter is a native of Washington county, being born in Cabot, Nov. 11, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at the high school in Concord, N. H. He has a record as a successful school teacher, having taught 43 terms.

He studied law in Clarence H. Pitkin's office in Montpelier and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He practiced his profession in Warren for a few years and in 1885 moved to Montpelier.

Mr. Senter was national bank examiner for Vermont under President Cleveland's first administration. During President Cleveland's second term Mr. Senter ably filled the position of United States district attorney for Vermont. He was also appointed by Judge Wheeler United States circuit court commissioner in 1886. Mr. Senter has filled

various offices of responsibility in his own city and was elected for two successive terms on a non-partisan ticket as mayor of Montpelier, retiring from that position, where he performed faithful and valuable services, last spring.

Mr. Senter was married in 1876 and has a family of five children.

Emory S. Harris was born in Honick, N. Y. in 1848, and located in Bennington in 1878. He was United States Marshal for the district of Vermont, 1894 to 1898, and represented Bennington in the House in 1898.

Herbert C. Comings was born in Berkshire 1863, and



EMORY S. HARRIS,
Nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.
ELISHA MAY,
Nominee for State Treasurer.

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HERBERT C. COMINGS,
Nominee for Secretary of State.
CHARLES A. FITZPATRICK,
Nominee for Auditor of Accounts.

removed to Richford in 1883. He represented Richford in the House in 1898.

Elisha May is a native of Concord, and is 58 years old. He served in the Civil War as first lieutenant of the 26th regiment, New York Cavalry. He was national bank examiner for Vermont under Cleveland's second administration.

Charles A. Fitzpatrick is a successful business man of White River Junction and was elected President of the Vermont Democratic Club in 1898.

among the men of the right age were expected to go. My father kept tavern, and sometimes the officers took dinner there, which was quite a curiosity for us children, as they were in uniform; wore white or red feathers and belts, with other equipments, and rode nice horses. They had officer drills too, and training days for the militia in town.

I have said my father kept tavern, but very much unlike those now-a-days, for he sold rum, old and new, and brandy, and as he could not afford to keep a bartender mother and girls used to sell when father was away for the day. The men seldom stayed for another glass, and if they did, we would not stay with them, but went back to our spinning, that of flax and tow in the spring, and wool in the summer. We used to sell our rum, the new for three cents a glass, old four, and five for brandy; and kept crackers in the bar for one cent each. We had twenty cents for a meal, and six cents for a night's lodging; for two quarts of oats, six cents, for four, eight, and for a peck twelve and a half cents. Father worked on the farm and raised most of his provisions, and also wool and flax; the

was one skein of tow, which was increased as we grew stronger and taller. When we had enough spun for a web of twenty yards of each kind it was boiled out in ashes and water and well washed to soften it, then spooled and warped ready to weave into cloth from which were made shirts, pants and all our underclothes, after bleaching a little by spreading on the grass and wetting as often as it was dry.

All our tablecloths were woven in different figures, and also towels. Our every day dresses were made from the flax also, by being colored blue and coperas color and woven in checks. Finally everything we had was from the same and the woolen cloth we made. Mother used to make woolen cloth to sell, and get us some calico dresses for church which we were very proud of. We never were hurt by work; and usually got our stent done before dinner and cleaned up the floor.

After we arrived at girlhood we used to have apple bees, from ten to twenty in number, boys and girls, and pare and core and string apples ready to put to dry, after which we had pie and cheese; then the boys went home with the girls, but never from meeting.

Once we had a high old time going out in numbers and pushing over fathers sign post. The sign he took off previous to his going to Montpelier, as mother wished. It was never hung on again, and we did not feel obliged to keep tavern after that.

The farmers used to have huskings, and lunch on pie and cheese after it. Sometimes the women went and stayed in the house and took care of their babies. People were very good to help each other in sickness and sometimes helped the lazy by turning out in the night and mowing down their grass or grain. They never cut wood for such.

Wild animals were plenty. Many a time have I sat on the door rock and heard the wolves howl, and have seen bears walking across the pasture where we used to go for the cows. The sheep had to be yarded every night or they would be killed by wolves, and sometimes were even in the yard.

My father had a family of seven children, four girls and three boys. The girls all married farmers, and boys all farmers' daughters. All fourteen were members of the Congregational Church, except two, one of whom united with the Baptists, and one with the Methodists. None were intemperate on either side, and I don't think that one chewed, and only one ever smoked.

Four are over the river and three are waiting.

THE VERMONT will begin the publication in January, 1901, of a series of articles under the general title—"Twentieth Century History of Vermont." This history will be divided into chapters to be devoted to subjects elsewhere specified. The articles for the history will be contributed by Vermont's most gifted writers. Each chapter will consist of from 5,000 to 15,000 words with illustrations.



THE TURNPIKE TAVERN.

seed was sown in the spring and pulled in early autumn, and I helped to do it. It was then spread in rows on the grass to rot, and when done sufficiently it was taken up, bound in bundles and put in the barn to wait for early spring; then father carried out a few bundles at a time, and either set it around the fire to dry, or, if pleasant, spread it out doors. He pounded off the seed before drying. It was then ready for the brake and next for the swingle. Then it was taken into the house where the two were hatched out, which made both parts ready to be spun; the tow on the large wheel, and the flax on the little wheel. Sometimes, four of us would be spinning at once on four wheels.

A day's work for grown up people was to card and spin four skeins of seven knots each, forty threads in each knot, two yards in length. If it was carded for six skeins was a day's work. Flax on the little wheel was two double skeins of fourteen knots each. Our stent at first



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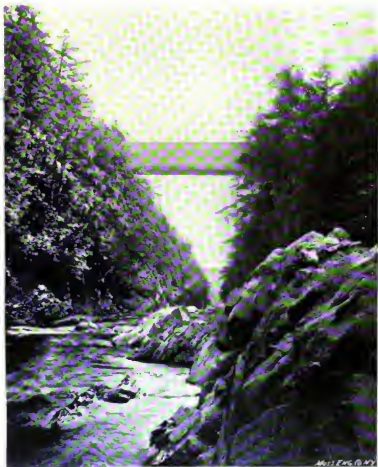
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Photo by Wilkinson, Montpelier.

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*Photo by Blanchard,
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SENATOR WILLIAM F. DILLINGHAM.

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Senator William Paul Dillingham.

Hon. William Paul Dillingham begins his senatorial career at the close of a century in which Vermont has been conspicuous for the character and ability of her representatives in the United States Senate. The Senators from the Green Mountain State have been remarkably influential in originating and shaping important legislation, and their names occupy the highest tablets among the illustrious statesmen enrolled in the Nations' temple of fame.

When the new Senator from Vermont takes the oath of office at the opening of the fifty-sixth Congress, December 3, 1900, he will assume the active duties of his responsible position in the prime of manhood and in the full vigor of his mental faculties—possessing the confidence of the people of Vermont and having their best wishes for a successful and distinguished public career. That he will prove a worthy successor of the eminent men who have given Vermont its influence and prestige in the councils of the Nation is confidently predicted.

The junior Senator from Vermont on entering the Senate will be within a few days of 57 years old. He was born December 12, 1843, at Waterbury, Vermont, where the Dillingham family home has been since 1805. The Dillinghams for several generations have been conspicuously identified with the civil and military life of this country. The family traces back to the Winthrop colony in American history, that had brave officers, the direct ancestors of the Senator, in both the French and the Revolutionary

wars. Jolin Dillingham, his great grandfather, was a soldier under General Wolfe, at Quebec, where he was killed in the assault on the citadel. His grandfather, Paul Dillingham, was an American soldier in the Revolution. The father of the Senator, Paul Dillingham, was a prominent figure in Vermont politics and distinguished in public life. As a Member of Congress two terms, Lieutenant Governor three terms and Governor in 1865-66, as well as a member of both branches of the Legislature covering a period of 10 years, and in other public positions, the elder Dillingham demonstrated his marked ability as a political leader and an efficient public servant. He possessed a fervent



PAUL DILLINGHAM,
Governor of Vermont 1865-66.

patriotism and sincerity of purpose that made him a force in the State. He was a very successful advocate.

Hon. Paul Dillingham was twice married, first to Sarah P. eldest daughter of his law partner, Dan Carpenter. She died in 1831. He subsequently married her younger sister, Julia. Seven children, three daughters and four sons, lived to reach maturity. One daughter, who died in 1875, married J. F. Lamson, of Boston; another is the widow of the late Senator from Wisconsin, Matt H. Carpenter. Jane, an unmarried sister, lives in Hartford, Conn. Major Edwin Dillingham, the only son deceased, was a gallant Union officer in the Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, and was killed in action at Winchester. Col. Charles also served in the War for the Union and is now

a banker in Houston, Texas. Another son, Frank, is the United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand. William P. is the subject of this sketch.

William Paul Dillingham reveres his distinguished ancestors and is proud of their public services. But he seeks no preferment on account of his ancestry. His own private life, his professional career and his public services fairly entitle him to the recognition he has received, while his personal popularity is evidence of his merits. As a lawyer he ranks among the leading members of the Vermont bar, and is especially strong as a jury advocate. After receiving his education at Newbury Seminary and Kimball Union Academy, young Dillingham went west and read law with



Photo by Corser. SENATOR W. P. DILLINGHAM.

his brother-in-law, Matt. H. Carpenter, in Milwaukee. He returned to Vermont in 1866, and was admitted to the bar of Washington county at the September term in 1867.

His first public service was rendered in the capacity of Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs in 1866. He served as State's Attorney from 1872 to 1876 with marked success as a prosecuting officer. From 1874 to 1876 he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, being appointed thereto by Governor Asahel Peck. Mr. Dillingham represented Waterbury in the House in 1876 and again in 1884, and served in the Senate two terms—1878 and 1880. In 1882 he was appointed Commissioner of State Taxes under the Corporation Tax Law enacted that year, and held the office six years.

Early in the ante-convention political campaign of 1888

the name of William P. Dillingham was suggested by his numerous friends in various sections of the State for the Republican nomination for Governor. Leaders of the party in power recognized the desirability of nominating a strong and popular candidate, and his selection to be the standard bearer in the September election was a foregone conclusion before the State Convention met in June. Mr. Dillingham was unanimously nominated for Governor, and the campaign that followed was one of the most vigorous and enthusiastic Vermont had ever witnessed up to that time. The candidate stumped the State at the request of the Republican State Committee, and made a succession of eloquent and forceful speeches. He proved himself then, and has since, a popular and effective stump speaker.

The election in September proved the wisdom of the nomination, Mr. Dillingham being elected by the largest plurality ever before given a candidate for Governor. His plurality was 28,995. The administration of Governor Dillingham was conservative and at the same time progres-



THE METHODIST CHURCH IN WATERBURY.

sive. In the performance of his official duties the Governor was wise and judicious. On the several occasions when he represented the State abroad, especially in 1889, in New York, at the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of George Washington as President, he reflected great credit on Vermont. He retired from the Executive office with the justly earned reputation of having made one of the best Governors the State ever had.

Upon the expiration of his term as Governor, he formed a law partnership with Hon. Hiram A. Huse. In 1892, Mr. Fred A. Howland entered the new firm, and since the latter date the firm of Dillingham, Huse and Howland has become one of the best known law firms in Vermont.

William P. Dillingham married December 24, 1874, Mary E. Shipman, daughter of Rev. Isiah H. and Charlotte R. Shipman of Lisbon, N. H. Mrs. Dillingham died April 25, 1895.

Senator Dillingham has one son, Paul Shipman, born October 27, 1878. The Senator is a devoted member of the Methodist church. He is at present President of the Board of Trustees of the Montpelier Seminary, formerly the Vermont Methodist Seminary. He is President of the Waterbury National Bank, a Trustee of the University of

Vermont and a director of the National Life Insurance Company. He is a past President of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Waterbury enthusiastically celebrated the election of its favorite son to the senatorship on the evening of October 26. The village was extensively and handsomely decorated and illuminated. The streets at night were a continuous blaze of light, and the village was made doubly brilliant by electric lights, colored fire bon fires and fireworks. Notable features of the celebration were electrical designs executed for the occasion by Mr. Almon, of Montpelier. An evergreen arch spanned one of the principal streets across the top of which was emblazoned the name "Dillingham." An attractive electrical display was made at the Dillingham house in the absence of Senator Dilling-

ham was the last speaker. He said in part: "Fellow citizens: I desire to thank you most heartily for this manifestation of your esteem and am to-night reminded of a conversation I held with my father when a young man about speaking before large crowds; and when I had done talking to him about it I expressed the opinion that I should never have the courage to do so; he told me that it was the vast assemblage that gave the speaker inspiration and I know to-night that this is true.

I have previously addressed people in others' behalf and for the expounding of a principle in which I believed, but to-night I am going to speak to you for myself.

To-night as I rode through the streets I told my companion that I could not understand why the people had done this for me and with so lavish a hand. I feel to-



THE DILLINGHAM HOMESTEAD, WATERBURY.

ham, who had closed his residence for the winter. The house was decorated with numerous incandescent lamps, and above the second story windows in a design of colored electric lights were the words, "Our Son."

The entire community celebrated and special trains brought several thousand people from Burlington, Montpelier, Barre, Northfield and other places. Visiting bands and military organizations and the citizens of the town made up a fine parade which marched through the streets lined with enthusiastic spectators. The parade ended at the High School building, where the exercises were held.

Representative G. E. Moody presided. Felicitous speeches were made by Representative F. G. Fleetwood of Morristown, Fuller C. Smith Esq., and Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, Mayor Robert Roberts of Burlington, and Hon. Frank Plumley, of Northfield. Sena-

tor Dillingham was the last speaker. He said in part: "Fellow citizens: I desire to thank you most heartily for this manifestation of your esteem and am to-night reminded of a conversation I held with my father when a young man about speaking before large crowds; and when I had done talking to him about it I expressed the opinion that I should never have the courage to do so; he told me that it was the vast assemblage that gave the speaker inspiration and I know to-night that this is true.

I have previously addressed people in others' behalf and for the expounding of a principle in which I believed, but to-night I am going to speak to you for myself.

To-night as I rode through the streets I told my companion that I could not understand why the people had done this for me and with so lavish a hand. I feel to-

night as I never before felt toward Waterbury people. Four generations of our family have made their home here, and during all that time, whether in happiness or sorrow, and there has been both, we have received but the kindest consideration at your hands and, if you will permit, I will make Waterbury my home always.

It is my desire to be a good citizen above everything else, and when I visit my home I would that my neighbors would put their hand on my shoulder and call me Will Dillingham as of old.

I felt no exultation over my election, as I felt most keenly the grave responsibilities to which I had been called, and I desire that I may faithfully fulfill them."

The celebration was a great success and the public spirited citizens of Waterbury, especially the members of the several local committees, are entitled to much credit.

The Senators From Vermont.

Since the admission of Vermont into the Union she has been represented in Congress by 25 different Senators. Of this number 11 belonged to the first-class, with an average term of service of a trifle less than 9 years each. The second class contains the names of 14 Senators, each of whom served an average of nearly 7 years. Resignations and deaths while in office of 11 Senators contributed to reduce the average length of service. There have been but 4 incumbents of this office during the past 33 years, while during a similar period immediately preceding the year 1867, the State was represented in the Senate by 9 men,

1821 to 1833; Dudley Chase, one term, 1825 to 1831; Samuel Prentiss, two terms, 1831 to 1842; Benjamin Swift, one term, 1833 to 1839; Samuel S. Phelps, two terms, 1839 to 1851; Samuel C. Crafts, one year, 1842 to 1843; William Upham, ten years, 1843 to 1853; Solomon Foot, fifteen years, 1851 to 1866; Samuel S. Phelps, one year, 1853 to 1854; Lawrence Brainerd, one year, 1854 to 1855; Jacob Collamer, ten years, 1855 to 1865; Luke P. Poland, two years, 1865 to 1867; George F. Edmunds, twenty-five years, 1866 to 1891; Justin S. Morrill, thirty-two years, dating from 1867; Redfield Proctor, nine years, dating from 1891; Jonathan Ross, twenty months, dating from January 16, 1899.

The town of Bennington furnished three citizens to



THE STATE HOUSE FROM THE FAVORITE POINT OF VIEW.

Of the 25 occupants of the office there were 7 who had previously been members of the Lower House.

The names and the terms of service of the Senators from Vermont are given below:

Moses Robinson, one term, 1791 to 1796; Stephen R. Bradley, one term, 1791 to 1795; Elijah Paine, one term, 1795 to 1801; Isaac Tichenor, one year, March 4, 1796, to March 4, 1797; Nathaniel Chipman, one term, 1797 to 1803; Stephen R. Bradley, two terms, 1801 to 1813; Israel Smith, four years, 1803 to 1807; Jonathan Robinson, eight years, 1807 to 1815; Dudley Chase, four years, 1813 to 1817; James Fisk, one year, 1817 to 1818; Isaac Tichenor, one term, 1815 to 1821; William A. Palmer, term, 1818 to 1825; Horatio Seymour, two terms,

represent the State in the United States Senate, an aggregate of 20 years of service; Rutland furnished two, whose service foots up 19 years; Middlebury two, 25 years; Montpelier two, 21 years; St. Albans two, 7 years; St. Johnsbury two, 4 years. All the rest each supplied a Senator whose period of service is given. Tinnmouth, 6; Burlington 25; Proctor, 9; Westminster, 16; Williamstown, 6; Randolph, 10; Barre, 1; Danville, 7; Craftsbury, 1; Woodstock, 10; Strafford, 31.

The counties have been represented in the selection of their citizens for United States Senators thus:

Rutland, 4 Senators, aggregate service, 34 years; Orange, three, 47 years; Washington, three, 22 years; Bennington, three, 20 years; Caledonia, three, 11 years;

Adlison two, 25 years; Franklin, two, 7 years; Windham, one, 16 years; Windsor, one, 10 years; Chittenden, one, 25 years; Orleans, one, 1 year.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1900.

The Legislature of Vermont, which convened at Montpelier, October 3, 1900, was constituted of a Senate with 30 Republican members, and a House of Representatives having 196 Republicans and 49 Democrats. Jay failed to elect a Representative. Twenty-two of the Senators have previously served in the House. Senator Cudworth was the only member of the Senate of 1898 re-elected. Twen-

keeper; L. B. Johnson and E. C. McIntyre, Reporters.

The most important duty of the Legislature at the session of 1900, was the Election of a United States Senator. The Senate and House met in their respective chambers on October 16, and voted for a United States Senator. On October 17, both branches convened in joint assembly, and it appearing from the record that no person had received a majority of votes cast in the two houses, a vote was taken in joint session. There was no choice made. The joint assembly was dissolved, and convened again on October 18, when a vote was taken resulting in the election of Hon. William Paul Dillingham, of Waterbury, as United States Senator.



Photo by Brewster.

THE STATE HOUSE ILLUMINATED IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY—OCTOBER 12, 1899.

ty-eight members of the House have been members of previous Legislatures.

The officers of the Senate are as follows: Lieutenant-Governor Martin F. Allen, President; Senator Frederick W. Baldwin, President *pro tempore*; Max L. Powell, Secretary; Walter C. Farnsworth, Assistant Secretary; Rev. J. Hall Long, Chaplain; F. W. Sault, Reporter; F. H. Skinner, Doorkeeper; Winfred Hewett, Assistant Doorkeeper.

The officers of the House are these: Representative Fletcher D. Proctor, Speaker; Thomas C. Cheney, Clerk; Fred. L. Hamilton and Charles A. Plumley, Assistant Clerks; Rev. Wilnot Warner, Chaplain; Stoddard N. Allen, Doorkeeper; Edward P. Wright, Assistant Door-

TWO NOTABLE SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following brief article on the election of a United States Senator and a Judge of the Supreme Court at the sessions of the Legislature in 1844 and 1845, is reprinted from the October (1895) *Vermont*. It was written by the late Hon. James Barrett, of Rutland, and is of especial interest at this time.

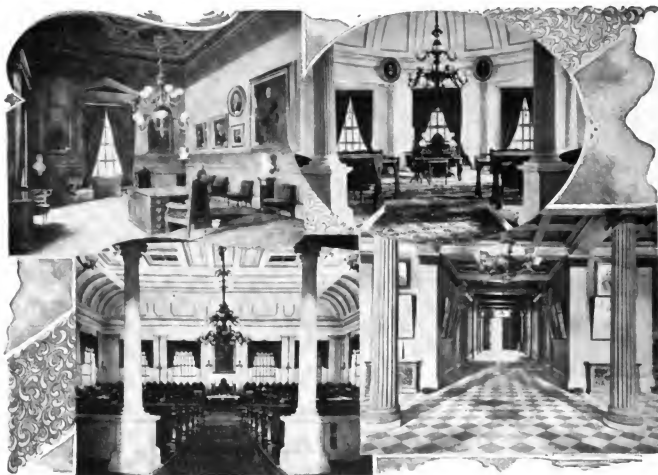
"I was a Senator of Windsor County in 1844 and 1845. The most notable event of the session of 1844, was the re-election of Judge Phelps as U. S. Senator. This was vigorously opposed by Gov. Slade. It caused a duel of pamphlets between them. The House elected him by a

small majority. Only 13 Senators would vote for him. The Senate balloted several days for three candidates, until it was deemed certain that Judge Phelps would have a majority in Joint Assembly. Then said 13 Whigs voted for the Democratic Candidate, and he was elected. Thereupon Judge Phelps was elected by the Joint Assembly by a small majority. The campaign was sharp and excited.

The most notable occurrences of 1845 related to the election of Judges of the Supreme Court. A lawyer—not a member—aspired to Judge Bennett's place. A prominent Representative desired to be Speaker. So they "locked stacks." The latter was not elected Speaker. In due time he began the campaign for the would-be judge.

posed, a call for a caucus was posted, without naming the matter to be acted on. Nobody seemed to know its purpose, so there was a large attendance. The would-be Speaker stated that as the Whig party was predominant, it was responsible for the character and quality of the Supreme Court, and therefore as a party should nominate and elect the judges the same as the other officers of the Government. This was opposed so sharply, it was feared that the vote, if taken then, would be against it. So the caucus adjourned for 24 hours. In the interval a small majority was secured, so that at the adjourned meeting the proposal was adopted and candidates nominated.

Strong protest was made against making the Supreme



EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

REPRESENTATIVES' HALL.

INTERIOR VIEWS—STATE HOUSE.

SENATE CHAMBER.

MAIN CORRIDOR.

Two counties wanted an abler Presiding Judge than they had had for three years. The delegates of those Counties had fixed on a Democrat as the proper man for judge. To a Senator of one of said Counties the would-be Speaker said, "if the delegates of those Counties would vote for the would-be judge, he and those acting with him would vote for anyone whom they should want. The situation was stated to him, and that the matter was to be submitted to the Joint Assembly on its merits, without any "log-rolling" arrangement. He swore with a great oath that he and his co-adjutors would thwart anything those Counties should desire. After all subjects for caucus action had been dis-

Court the subject of political party action. One Senator proclaimed that he would do his utmost to thwart the action of the caucus. The election occurred the second day afterwards. It resulted in the defeat of the nominated would-be judge, and the re-election of Judge Bennett, and the election of the man whom the two Counties wanted, though an opponent was nominated by the Whig caucus. The Joint Assembly became the scene of intense excitement and sharp debate.

Whatever other means have since been used to control the election of judges, the writer has not known a political party caucus to have been resorted to."

GOVERNOR WILLIAM W. STICKNEY.

Governor William Wallace Stickney, of Ludlow, was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1853. He shared the wholesome experience of the farm and the district school, and completed his education at Phillips Exeter Academy, from which he graduated in 1877. He immediately entered the law office of Walker & Goddard and was admitted to the bar of Windsor county in December, 1878. In 1882 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, and re-elected annually until 1892, a sufficient tribute to his efficiency in this capacity. In 1888 he was elected State's Attorney of Windsor county, to which position he was also re-elected in 1890. In 1893, Mr. Stickney formed a law partnership with John G. Sargent.



GOVERNOR W. W. STICKNEY.

In 1892, Mr. Stickney was elected as the Representative from Ludlow, and was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1894, he was re-elected to the House, and also to the Speakership. He was unanimously nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Vermont, in 1900, and in the State election received a plurality of 31,312, the largest, with a single exception, ever given a candidate of the party. Mr. Stickney married Miss Lizzie E. Lincoln, of Ludlow, and has a handsome home in this beautiful place.

Governor Stickney has thus far made a very favorable impression in the executive office and his administration promises to be one of the best and most successful on record in the history of the Green Mountain State.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR MARTIN F. ALLEN.

Our present Lieut.-Governor comes of good New England stock. His paternal ancestry dates back to Revolutionary and Colonial days, and shows an honorable record.

His father, Hon. Norman Jasper Allen, though not a Vermonter by birth, early became one by adoption, and ever remained a loyal citizen. He was always intensely interested in everything that tended toward the best welfare and prosperity of his chosen State. He was a successful business man, confining his investments and interests wholly within the borders of Vermont.

Lieut.-Governor Martin Fletcher Allen was born November 28, 1842, in North Ferrisburgh, Vt., and he has always lived in that town. He was educated in the com-



Photos by Ferns, LIEUTENANT-GOV. MARTIN F. ALLEN.
Montpelier.

mon schools, and in Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H., Troy Conference Academy, Poultny, Vt., and Poughkeepsie Business College.

In his boyhood days he was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of republicanism, and when man's estate was reached he allied himself with that party, and has ever since been a staunch supporter of its principles. For many years he has been interested in the farm products of his town, and on the death of his father, in 1895, the care and management of several large farms devolved upon him.

He is a prominent Mason, and a member of the Algonquin Club of Burlington, Vt. He has filled various town offices, and represented his town in the Legislature of 1882. In 1890, Addison county gave him a seat in the Senate.

SPEAKER FLETCHER DUTTON PROCTOR.

Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor, Vermont, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born at Proctorville, in the town of Cavendish, Vermont, November 7th, 1860. He was educated at the Middlebury (Vt.) High School and at Amherst College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in the class of 1882.

While still a student Mr. Proctor worked during his vacations for the Vermont Marble Company, and he entered its permanent employ as soon as he left college. He became Assistant Superintendent, then General Superintendent, and since 1889 has been President of the Company and its active and responsible manager. Under his management the Company has grown rapidly, and at pres-

Mr. Proctor was brought up in the midst of the great business which he now directs, and since ten years of age has always resided in the village which is its chief center. He believes that many of the abuses and misunderstandings arising out of the employment of large bodies of men are due to absenteeism, or the living of employers apart from their employees. The Vermont Marble Company paid this year over \$23,000 in local taxes in the towns of Proctor, West Rutland and Rutland and the city of Rutland. Its policy has always been in the direction of encouraging and supporting a liberal policy of public improvement. To the same end Mr. Proctor has devoted his personal energies, actively participating in the local public interests of the community in which he resides. In 1884 and 1885 he was a Selectman of the old town of Rut-



Photo by Morse, Montpelier.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE VERMONT SENATE.

ent employs 2,200 men, of whom over 2,000 are employed in the towns of Proctor, West Rutland and Rutland. It has branches in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco and at all but one of them operates mills and shops. It ships annually over 60,000 tons of marble and sends its product to every part of the globe. The Vermont Marble Company is many times the largest producer or manufacturer of marble in the world. He is also president of the Proctor Trust Company, and of the Clarendon and Pittsford Railroad Company, which owns and operates a steam railway connecting the different quarries, mills and shops with each other and with the Rutland and the D. & H. roads.

land, before the incorporation of the town of Proctor, and from 1887 to 1890 he was a Selectman of the town of Proctor. He has been a member of the school board of the village of Proctor since 1883, in which time the schools have grown from four ungraded schools to a graded system with 13 teachers and 425 pupils.

In 1895 Mr. Proctor began the employment by the Vermont Marble Company of trained nurses at Proctor and West Rutland to attend free of charge cases of sickness among its employees and their families. The experiment was so successful that the following year, after personally visiting and inspecting many of the smaller New England Hospitals, he built at Proctor at the expense of the Company a modern hospital fully equipped with patients'

wards, and operating and accident rooms. Its management has been committed to a representative board but the Company contributes about nine-tenths of the hospital's income and it is practically a free hospital to its employees and their families.

It is indicative of Mr. Proctor's personal standing among his neighbors that when he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1890 he received every vote cast, and when he was elected the present year he again received every vote out of a total of 346 votes.

This is Mr. Proctor's fourth session at Montpelier. In 1886 he was Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs to Governor Ormsbee. In 1890 he was a member of the House of Representatives, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means, and as Chairman of the General Com-



Photo by Corcoran. SPEAKER FLETCHER D. PROCTOR.
Montpelier.

mittee. In 1892 he was a member of the Senate, and served on the Committee on Finance, and as Chairman of the General Committee. He was elected Speaker of the present House of Representatives by the unanimous vote of its Republican members. Mr. Proctor has the temperament and the tactfulness requisite in a good presiding officer, and has already won an enviable position in the Speaker's chair. In so far as it lies within the Speaker's control, the work of the present session will progress in a business-like manner.

Mr. Proctor was married May 26, 1886, to Minnie E. Robinson, of Westford, Vermont, and they have three children, Emily aged thirteen years, Mortimer Robinson eleven, and Minnie six.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

THE VERMONT will be changed to the standard form of Metropolis magazines, commencing with the first number of the New Year, making it the shape of The Munsey.

Photo by Corcoran. Montpelier.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.



JOINT RESOLUTION

ADOPTED BY THE LEGISLATURE HONORING CAPTAIN
CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, that the Governor be, and is hereby commissioned and directed, in behalf of the people of the State, to signify to Captain Charles E. Clark, late commander of the United States battleship "Oregon," and a loyal son of Vermont, their desire that he sit for a portrait to be placed, with a suitable inscription, in the State Capitol in commemoration of his distinguished service to his country in command of the "Oregon," and as a token of the abiding affection and admiration of all the people of his native State.

Resolved, further, that the Governor is hereby authorized to contract with a painter of competent ability and experience for the painting of a portrait of Captain Clark



CAPTAIN CHARLES E. CLARK.

for the purpose herein specified, employing in all particulars pertaining thereto his best judgment and discretion; and the State auditor is hereby directed to draw his order on the State treasurer in favor of the Governor for any moneys expended, or required to be expended, in the execution of this commission, including the expenses of the Governor incurred therein, and all expenses entailed upon Captain Clark in complying with the request of the General Assembly in respect of the painting of the portrait in question.

And be it especially resolved that, in taking action on the foregoing proposition, in each house of the General Assembly, the members rise in their places as a distinguishing mark of homage to a commander eminent alike for his ability, his bravery, his devotion to duty, and his modesty, and who has made one of the brightest pages in the naval history of any country.

VERMONT

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE VERMONT is pleased to record the fact that the fifty-first annual meeting of the Vermont State Teachers' Association, recently held in Rutland, was the largest and most successful one in the history of this organization. The spirit of the occasion and the enthusiasm of the great body of educators present represented an awakened interest and the possession of higher ideals in educational work among the teachers in this State. The registration showed nearly 500 members in attendance at the several sessions of the meeting.

The programme was sufficiently comprehensive in scope to appeal to all teachers in the public schools, and the speakers included some of the leading educators in the country. The visiting teachers were welcomed to Rutland by Mayor John D. Spellman, and the response thereto was made by Supt. O. D. Mathewson, of Barre.

The exercises were carried out practically as announced in the programme arranged by the Executive Committee, Messrs. J. L. Alger, F. A. Bagnall and S. H. Erskine. During the meeting the visitors were entertained by a street car ride to West Rutland, where they visited the quarries. The second evening the teachers were given a banquet at the city hall in connection with the semi-annual meeting of the Vermont Schoolmasters' club. Covers were laid for 300. Superintendent Whittaker of Brattleboro presided and called for informal responses from Superintendent Frasier of Rutland, State Superintendent Mason S. Stone of Montpelier, Principal W. E. Ranger of the State Normal school at Johnson, Mr. Emerson of Boston, Edward L. Temple of Rutland, Prof. Sanford, of Middlebury, and Prof. Adams of Dartmouth.

After speechmaking the Vermont Schoolmasters' club elected the following officers: President, Superintendent W. A. Frasier, of Rutland; vice-president, Principal F. A. Wheeler of Fair Haven; executive committee, Principal O. D. Mathewson of Barre, Principal A. F. Howes of Middlebury, Principal F. P. Davison of North Bennington; secretary and treasurer, Principal W. P. Abbott of Fair Haven.

The State Teachers' Association at the closing session elected these officers: President, John L. Alger of Bennington; vice-president, W. D. Parsons, of Woodstock; secretary, E. G. Ham, of Montpelier; treasurer, W. J. Whitehill of White River Junction; executive committee, F. A. Bagnall of St. Albans, S. H. Erskine of Rutland and H. J. Stannard of Barton.

The election of a State Superintendent of Education was among the important duties devolving upon the General Assembly at this session. Hon. Mason S. Stone, who had so efficiently filled the office for eight years past, declined a re-election. The unanimous choice of the Legislature was expressed in the election of Principal Walter E. Ranger, of the State Normal School, at Johnson. Prof. Ranger is admirably qualified for the position, and a successful administration can safely be promised in his behalf. THE VERMONT is pleased to present herewith a biographical sketch of the new State Superintendent of Education, with his portrait.

WALTER E. RANGER.

BY A. E. D.

In Walter E. Ranger, the newly-elected Superintendent of Education, the Green Mountain State has a servant possessing ideal qualifications for the work he has been called to do. Having been engaged in educational work since boyhood, and in all grades from the primary to the normal school, he brings to his new position not only the scholarly habits and administrative ability that win the respect of educators, but also a peculiarly warm sympathy with the needs of our common schools.

Mr. Ranger was born in Wilton, Maine, in 1855. His education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, in Wilton Academy, and in Bates College, from



WALTER E. RANGER.

which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. Four years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. While in college he taught several terms of school. In spite of these interruptions, however, he was graduated in the first rank, his favorite subjects being psychology, philosophy, civics, and ethics.

Immediately after his graduation he was made acting principal of the Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, Maine, a feeder of Bates College. A year later he became principal of the High School, Lenox, Massachusetts, where he remained three years. During this time he did considerable literary and journalistic work. In 1883 he declined a unanimous election to the principalship of the North Adams (Massachusetts) High School, to become principal of Lyndon Institute, Lyndonville, Vermont. Mr. Ranger's record at

the head of this institution was one of remarkable success. During the thirteen years of his principalship the Institute grew from a school of fifty-three students and four teachers to one of 240 students and ten teachers. New departments were added from time to time until, in 1896, the Institute offered five four-year, and three one-year courses, one of the later being a teacher's course. Graduates of the school entered twelve leading colleges, while many students were fitted either for teaching or for business. During these years Mr. Ranger was often called upon to teach in summer schools and to address educational gatherings. He also acted as superintendent of the Lyndon common schools. It was but natural, therefore, that when, in 1896, the Johnson Normal School was without a principal, Mr. Ranger should have been called to the vacant position, and that the school under his management should have been very successful.

Mr. Ranger has been active as speaker and writer, having given educational and patriotic addresses not only in thirteen counties of Vermont, but also in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and Quebec. He has also addressed social, religious, and other organizations.

Mr. Ranger is an active member and officer of many organizations, educational, fraternal and religious. He is a member of the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical Association, the American Institute of Instruction, and the National Educational Association. He has held the office of President of the Vermont State Teachers' Association; also that of President of the Vermont Schoolmasters' Club. He is a Mason, having taken the degree of Knight Templar and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is Grand Lecturer of the Masons of Vermont and a prominent officer in several Scottish Rite bodies. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of other fraternal organizations.

Mr. Ranger married in 1889, Miss Mabel C. Bemis of Lyndonville, Vermont, who is a gifted musician. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

PRESIDENT JOHN L. ALGER.

John Lincoln Alger, A. M., who has recently been elected president of the Vermont Teachers' Association, is a son of Rev. N. W. Alger, formerly a well known clergyman of this State.

Mr. Alger attended St. Johnsbury Academy, and later was graduated from Vermont Academy at Saxton's River in the class of '85. A year later he entered Brown University. At the close of his junior year in college he was awarded the prize for excellence in mathematics and natural sciences and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa.

Immediately after graduation from Brown in '90 Mr. Alger was placed in charge of what was then the Latin-English department of the Boys' High School of Providence, R. I. Two years later he returned to Brown as an instructor in pure mathematics, where he remained until 1895, when he was elected superintendent of the Benning-

ton Graded Schools. A year later he was appointed Examiner of Teachers for Bennington County.



*Photo by White,
Bennington.*

JOHN L. ALGER,
President State Teachers' Association.

Mr. Alger has identified himself strongly with the higher educational interests of the State as represented by the Schoolmasters' Club and the State Teachers' Associa-

tion. He is also closely connected with wider educational circles, being a member of the executive committee of the



W. A. FRASIER,
President Vermont Schoolmasters' Club.

New England School Superintendents' Association, and director for Vermont in the National Educational Association.



N. J. WHITEHILL,
Treasurer, Vermont State Teachers' Association.



F. A. BAGNALL,
Chairman Executive Committee, Vermont State Teachers' Association.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1901.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE VERMONT will be changed to the standard form of Metropolitan magazines commencing with the first number of the New Year. The January issue and succeeding numbers will be the shape of *The Munsey*. The number of pages will be increased and the magazine will be mailed flat to subscribers in a stout Manila wrapper. The New VERMONT will appear in a new dress, printed on heavy coated book paper. A new design will adorn the cover.

The leading features will be

Portraits of Fair Vermonsters.
Successful Men of the State.
Green Mountain Homes.
Vermonters Abroad.
Educational Department.
Review of the Month.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.

The new Vermonter promises to be of unusual interest to all Vermonsters. The opening year of the new century will be marked by the publication in monthly instalments of the Twentieth Century History of Vermont. Each chapter will be devoted to some special subject in the history of Vermont from the pen of gifted writers, who possess preeminent qualifications for the work. These will be fully illustrated in half-tone portraits and views on subjects treated in the text, and constitute as a whole a comprehensive and complete history of the Green Mountain State for 200 years. Every Vermonter should read this history of the State and preserve it for future generations. It will appear monthly during 1901, beginning with the January number.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

[To be published in Monthly chapters in THE VERMONT with numerous illustrations commencing with the January Number, 1901.]



- The Founding of the State,**
BY PRESIDENT M. H. BUCKHAM, D. D., LL. D.,
of the University of Vermont.
- The Botany of Vermont,**
BY PRESIDENT EZRA BRAINERD, LL. D.,
of Middlebury College.
- The Geology of Vermont.**
BY PROFESSOR HENRY M. SEELY, A. M., M. D.,
of Middlebury College.
- The Animal Life of Vermont.**
BY HON. JOHN W. TITCOMB,
Superintendent U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury.
- The Climate and Meteorology of Vermont.**
BY W. A. SHAW,
Signal Officer U. S. Weather Bureau, Northfield.
- The Natural Attractions of the State.**
BY HON. VICTOR I. SPEAR,
Former Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
- The State Government.**
BY HON. HIRSH A. HUSE,
State Librarian.
- The Political History of the State.**
BY EDITOR C. H. DAVENPORT,
of the Brattleboro Reformer.

The Judiciary of Vermont.

BY JUDGE WENDELL P. STAFFORD,
of the Vermont Supreme Court.

The Military History of Vermont.

BY HON. G. G. BENEDICT,
State Military Historian.

The History of Religion in Vermont.

BY PRESIDENT ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
of Norwich University.

The History of Education in Vermont.

BY HON. MASON S. STONE,
State Superintendent of Education 1892-1899.

The History of Literature in Vermont.

BY PROFESSOR J. E. GOODRICH, D. D.,
of the University of Vermont.

The Agricultural Resources of Vermont.

BY HON. WM. W. GROUT,
Member of Congress 1882-1890.

State Finances and Banking.

BY EX-GOVERNOR CARROLL S. PAGE.

History of Transportation in Vermont.

BY EX-GOVERNOR E. C. SMITH,
President of the Central Vermont Railway Co.

The Vermont Bar.

BY HON. CHARLES A. PROUTY,
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Medicine and Surgery.

BY DR. CHARLES S. CAVERLY,
President State Board of Health.

Manufacturing Industries of the State.

[GENERAL ARTICLE BY THE EDITOR.]

The Marble Industry.

BY HON. FLETCHER D. PROCTOR,
of Proctor.

The Textile Industry.

BY HON. A. B. VALENTINE,
of Bennington.

Iron and Its Manufactures.

BY COL. OLIN SCOTT,
of Bennington.

The Slate Industry.

BY MR. ALBERT TUTTLE,
of Fair Haven.

The Copper Industry.

BY EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL FARNHAM,
of Bradford.

The Lumber Industry, The Granite Industry, The Maple Sugar Industry, the Dairy and other industries not mentioned will be the subject of chapters to be contributed by representatives of these interests.

History of Home Life Insurance.

BY STATE SENATOR JOSEPH A. DE BOER.

Vermont in the Census of 1900.

BY MR. WALTER B. GATES,
U. S. Census Superintendent for Vermont.

In addition to the distinguished contributors to the Twentieth Century History, these well known Vermonsters have been engaged to contribute to this magazine: Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, Hon. John Barrett, Congressman George Edmund Foss, President J. E. Rankin, Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook, Hon. Marsh O. Perkins, Hon. E. C. Tuttle, Hon. R. W. Hulburd, Hon. James K. Batchelder, Miss Mary S. Saxe, Hon. D. J. Vail, Col. John G. Foster, Mr. Larkin G. Mead, Mrs. Agnes B. Ormsbee, Miss Mary Agnes Peck, Mr. D. A. Window, Mr. Joseph Battell, Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee, Rev. C. E. Ordway, Mr. W. A. Preston, Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq., Cadet Harold D. Childs, Mr. W. A. Preston, Hon. Homer W. Vail, Hon. James K. Curtis, Col. Fred E. Smith.

The subjects will be announced in the December number.



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E. H. FITZHUGH,

Tier-Proc'l and Gen'l Manager.

S. W. CUMMINGS,

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Christmas Number, 1900.

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Prospectus for 1901.

THE VERMONT will be changed to the standard form of Metropolitan magazines commencing with the first number of the New Year. The January issue and succeeding numbers will be the shape of The Munsey. The number of pages will be increased and the magazine will be mailed flat to subscribers in a stout Manila wrapper. The New VERMONT will appear in a new dress, printed on heavy coated book paper. A new design will adorn the cover.

The leading features will be

Portraits of Fair Vermonters.
Successful Men of the State.
Green Mountain Homes.
Vermonters Abroad.
Educational Department.
Review of the Month.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY
HISTORY OF VERMONT.

[To be published in Monthly chapters in THE VERMONT with numerous illustrations commencing with the January Number, 1901.]

The Founding of the State,
BY PRESIDENT M. H. BUCKHAM, D. D., LL. D.,
of the University of Vermont.

The Geology of Vermont.
BY PROFESSOR HENRY M. SEELY, A. M., M. D.,
of Middlebury College.

The Botany of Vermont,
BY PRESIDENT EZRA BRAINERD, LL. D.,
of Middlebury College.

The Animal Life of Vermont.
BY HON. JOHN W. TITCOMB,
Superintendent U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury.

The Climate and Meteorology of Vermont.
BY MR. W. A. SHAW,
Signal Officer U. S. Weather Bureau, Northfield.

The Natural Attractions of the State.
BY HON. VICTOR L. SPEAR,
Former Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

The State Government.
BY HON. HIRAM A. HUSE,
State Librarian.

The Political History of the State.
BY EDITOR C. H. DAVENPORT,
of the Brattleboro Reformer.

The Judiciary of Vermont.
BY JUDGE WENDELL P. STAFFORD,
of the Vermont Supreme Court.

The Military History of Vermont.
BY HON. G. G. BENEDICT,
State Military Historian.

The History of Religion in Vermont.
BY PRESIDENT ALLAN D. BROWN, LL. D.,
of Norwich University.

The History of Education in Vermont.
BY HON. MASON S. STONE,
State Superintendent of Education 1892-1900.

The History of Literature in Vermont.
BY PROFESSOR J. E. GOODRICH, D. D.,
of the University of Vermont.

The Agricultural Resources of Vermont.
BY HON. WM. W. GROUT,
Member of Congress 1882-1900.

State Finances and Banking.
BY EX-GOVERNOR CARROLL S. PAGE,
Former State Inspector of Finance.

History of Transportation in Vermont.
BY EX-GOVERNOR E. C. SMITH,
President of the Central Vermont Railway Co.

The Vermont Bar.
BY HON. CHARLES A. PROUTY,
U. S. Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Medicine and Surgery.
BY DR. CHARLES S. CAVERLY,
President State Board of Health.

The Women of Vermont.
BY MRS. JULIA C. R. DORR,
Vermont's Gifted Authoress.

Manufacturing Industries of the State.
[GENERAL ARTICLE BY THE EDITOR.]

The Marble Industry.
BY HON. FLETCHER D. PROCTOR,
of Proctor.

The Textile Industry.
BY HON. A. B. VALENTINE,
of Bennington.

Iron and Its Manufactures.
BY COL. OLIN SCOTT,
of Bennington.

The Slate Industry.
BY MR. ALBERT TUTTLE,
of Fair Haven.

The Copper Industry.
BY EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL FARNHAM,
of Bradford.

The Lumber Industry, The Granite Industry, The Maple Sugar Industry, the Dairy and other industries not mentioned will be the subject of chapters to be contributed by representatives of these interests.

History of Home Life Insurance.
BY STATE SENATOR JOSEPH A. DE BOER.

Vermont in the Census of 1900.
BY MR. WALTER B. GATES,
U. S. Census Supervisor for Vermont.

STORIES, POEMS AND ARTICLES.

The New VERMONT will also offer other superior literary attractions in 1901. An unpublished story, also a poem, by the late

Rowland E. Robinson,

Vermont's famous author of the nineteenth century, will appear. Also an article and a poem from the pen of the gifted authoress

Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr.

Hon. John Barrett, Ex Minister to Siam, will contribute a popular article on Siam. President J. E. Rankin, will write on Howard University; Congressman George Edmund Foss, on Our New Navy; Mr. Larkin G. Mead, the famous sculptor, will contribute his autobiography, and Ex-Governor Frederick Holbrook will write on the first State Fair. The following entertaining articles by well known Vermonters are also promised for the future: Vermonters in Congress, by Miss Bessie A. Safford; A Vermonter in Samoa, by Mrs. E. J. Ormsbee; The State Prison, by Hon. Marsh O. Perkins; Daniel Webster at Stratton, by Hon. James K. Batchelder; The Fairbanks Museum, by Miss W. A. Preston; Cadet Life at Annapolis, by Cadet Harold D. Childs; The Old Time Muster, by Mr. D. A. Winslow; Life of John G. Saxe, by Miss Mary S. Saxe; The Vermont Industrial School, by Hon. Roger W. Hulburd; Vermonters in Washington, by Tracy L. Jeffords, Esq.; Sketch of the Morgan Horse, by Mr. Joseph Battell; Vermonters in the Consular Service, by Hon. John G. Foster, Hon. D. J. Vail, Hon. Wm. W. Henry, Hon. Frank C. Denison, Hon. Frank Dillingham and other Vermonters in the Consular Service; The House of Correction, by Hon. E. C. Tuttle; The Old Stone House, by Rev. C. E. Ordway; Vermont's Part in the Republican National Convention of 1860, by Col. E. B. Sawyer; The Daughters of Vermont in Boston, by Mrs. David N. Haynes; The Maple Sugar Product of Vermont, by Hon. Homer W. Vail; Modern Butter Making, by Hon. James K. Curtis; Rural Free Delivery, by Hon. H. H. Powers; also sketches of societies of Sons of Vermont.

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The Vermont



Yours sincerely,

Rowland E. Robinson.

In Memoriam.

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

OCTOBER 18, 1900.

No shadow darkens the resplendent day;
O mother Nature, dost thou make no moan;
When he, thy son and lover, lieth prone,
Breathless, and sleep? All the hills are gay
In pomp of gold and crimson, and the play
Of royal banners shining in the sun,
Proudly rejoicing as for victories won!
Hath thy great heart no need to weep or pray?
And Nature answered—"Nay, I but rejoice!"
I bid my vales be glad, and all my streams
I bid my mountains crown themselves with glad;
And every late bird lift a joyful voice
For now at length mornings radiant glory gleam,
And he who once was blind hath done with night!

JULIA C. R. DORR

THE VERMONT.

VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1900.

No. 5.

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED, AUGUST, 1868.

DEVOTED TO VERMONT INTERESTS.

History—Literature—Biography—Education—Current Events.

CHARLES SPOONER FORBES, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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In Memoriam.

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

BY MRS. M. F. ALLEN.

With sincere sorrow we record the death of Rowland E. Robinson which occurred at his home in Ferrisburgh, Vt., Monday, October 15, 1900. The pain racked body is at rest. The eyes so long hidden from earthly vision closed in a quiet sleep, never more to open to darkness, but to the blessed light of immortality.

About eighteen months ago he was obliged to submit to a painful operation which made him almost helpless, and from which he never recovered sufficiently to mingle again with the family. Blind, bed ridden, suffering, how such a vigorous and well balanced mind could have existed in such a weak enfeebled body is a marvel. Yet through it all the grave patient spirit of the man shone out with great brilliancy. It is of such that heroes are made.

The thin face almost transparent in its paleness, the long white flowing beard, the emaciated frame told the story of long suffering and pain, but the firm strong grasp of the hand and the smile of welcome that lighted even the sightless eyes told of the indomitable spirit within.

Loving hands both night and day ministered to his every want. With his tablet and pencil ever within his reach, his strong mind and buoyant spirit rose above the infirmities of the flesh, and he was able to give to the world bright, cheerful pictures of persons and scenes he could never behold himself.

Mr. Robinson was truly one of nature's great word paint-

ers. His pictures were spread out before us so vividly we could almost see the sunny nook, the flowing stream, the great forest, and hear the rustling of the leaves, the crackling of a twig, and the stealthy tread of the hunter as he made his way through the tangled wildwood, and again the muffled dip of the oar as he carefully guided his boat into the coves and inlets.

How his imagination loved to linger along the borders of his beloved Champlain. The trials and privations of the early settlers along its historic shores, and many daring exploits of our Green Mountain boys have been thrillingly told by his pen.

Since his last affliction he had written several books; "In the Greenwood" published by Hobart J. Shanley & Co., Burlington, Vt., and "A Danvis Pioneer" published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. At present, there are two in press, "The Life of Ethan Allen," and "Sam's Boy," a sequel to "Sam Lovell's Camp."

Mr. Robinson's writings were becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, and in his death Vermont has lost a writer of note, for his books have gained a permanent place in the literature of New England.

[REVISED AND REPUBLISHED FROM THE AUGUST, 1898, NUMBER.]

In this advanced age of education when even the remotest country school feels a slight ripple from our Colleges and Universities, the peculiar idioms and expressions of our country people would soon become a memory, or pass into oblivion, were they not rescued from such a fate by the pen of him who sees pictured forth in their quaintness and humor, the every day life of those simple folk. George W. Cable has preserved the memory of the courtly manners under the French Regime in "The Old Creole Days," and Joel Chandler Harris gives us delightful pictures of the sunny South in its glory "befo de wah," while James Whitcomb Riley introduces us into Yankeedom with a delightful freedom. To Rowland E. Robinson was given the genius and the will to preserve for us the peculiar dialect of the more remote corners of New England, and to bring out of those homely lives so much humor and pathos that we are brought into close touch with them, and enter heartily into their joys and sorrows until we feel that they are indeed our neighbors. He was also the first writer of note to make us familiar with that strange old mixture of Canadian potois and bad English known as "Canuck" dialect. Antoine is a genuine specimen of our Canuck neighbor, and his thrilling stories and harrowing experiences are extremely amusing.

In the same year that Vermont was admitted into the Union, in 1791, Thomas Robinson, a Quaker, came from Rhode Island and took up his residence in Vergennes, a thriving little city on Otter Creek. Here he remained about

five years. In 1796 he purchased a farm in the town of Ferrisburgh, some four miles north of Vergennes, on what is now known as "the old stage road." Here he built a house and made a permanent home. And ever since that time, for over a century, it has been the Robinson homestead. It is a spacious old mansion, setting up from the road on a slight elevation. Stately poplars mark the entrance to the drive way leading to the house through a fine grove. Back from the house, on still higher ground is one of the finest orchards in the Champlain Valley, and from here an extensive view of the lake and the Adirondacks may be obtained. Time has made some inroads on the old house that have necessitated slight changes, but as few as possible have been made. To the lover of the "days of Auld Lang Syne" the interior offers a rare treat. Quaint pieces of furniture have been carefully preserved and handed down

bondage to freedom. An earnest, loyal friend to the down-trodden; none ever appealed to him in vain. It was amid such surroundings and under such influences the boyhood days of Mr. Robinson were passed. From his mother he inherited his artistic temperament. She was the daughter of a painter in New York.

In the earlier days of his life he spent much time in his dearly loved fields and woods of New England. A keen sportsman, an ardent lover of nature, he was one of the favored few to whom she confided many of her choicest secrets. She drew him into her deepest recesses and gave him the key to her bird music and made him interpreter of the language and voices of the woods. A skilled hand enabled him to reproduce the pictures he saw in everything, and many a sketch from his pencil found its way into the pages of "Frank Leslie's," which at that time was one of



THE ROBINSON HOMESTEAD, FERRISBURGH, VT.

from one generation to another. Many paintings, pencil and crayon sketches adorn the walls, and interesting bric-a-brac and books everywhere attest the artistic and literary taste of the occupants. Its hospitable doors stand open wide, and a hearty welcome is accorded to all; in truth it had become quite a Mecca to his many admirers from far and near. Here Rowland E. Robinson was born in 1833. His father, Rowland T. Robinson, was a prominent abolitionist. Many a fugitive slave was sheltered, cared for, and encouraged on the way to Canada and freedom; here the poor bondman was sure of a place of refuge. It was one of the way stations of the great underground railroad, that immense labyrinth of lines that perforated the North, particularly New England, through which the fleeing refugee made his way from oppression to liberty, from

the leading illustrated papers of the day, and he also contributed by both pen and pencil to other well known periodicals, the "Atlantic" and others. For several years he was one of the draughtsmen on the "Orange Judd" publications.

During all this time his mind was becoming a great treasure house, out of which in later years he could draw rich word pictures. He saw and absorbed more in those years than thousands do in a long life time. His quick sight and ready mind took in every detail in all its fullness. When the great trial of his life came, and a distressing disease of the eyes battled all skill, until finally the light of day was entirely shut out, then it was that the sunshine from within shone out with added brilliancy, and it is since this affliction that most of his books have appeared.

His wife, a woman of great executive ability, also an artist of no mean talent, was in every respect a most loyal helpmate. By the aid of the grooved board, a method by which the blind may guide his penmanship, he was enabled to write his manuscripts, which she copied on a typewriter and prepared for publication. She survives him, also three children; one son who bears his father's name, and two daughters, the eldest of whom has inherited from both parents marked artistic talents. She is a graduate of Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt., and has also spent some time in New York studying art with Ernest Knaufft, Kenyon Cox, and other artists of note. Some of her work has already received meritorious notice.

For many years Mr. Robinson had contributed to "Forest and Stream," upon whose editorial staff he held a place up to his death. "Uncle Lisha's Shop" and Sam Lovel's Camp" soon won public notice and grew into such favor the author was induced to gather the sketches into book form and these, with several others that followed, were published by the "Forest and Stream." In 1892, when Houghton & Mifflin issued their series of histories entitled "The Commonwealths," to Mr. Robinson was given the honor of writing the history of Vermont, a task that he accomplished so satisfactorily that ever since that time Houghton & Mifflin assumed his publications, with the exception of "A Hero of Ticonderoga," which was published by Hobbart J. Shanley & Co., of Burlington.

As a writer Mr. Robinson held high rank. He was a charming story teller, his style was simple but never wearisome, and his humor dry and keen. His books are more and more in demand, and his name and fame have become widely known. An eminent critic has placed him fourth among the dialect writers of the world.

BRATTLEBORO AND WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT.

The name of this great American painter is inseparably linked with Brattleboro, not merely because this town was his birthplace, but also because of his appreciation of its beauty and fondness for its associations. If, as some maintain, human characteristics are largely determined by environment, it is not difficult to see that the artistic sense must have been aroused and developed, by the scenes among which his boyhood and youth were spent.

"Somewhat back from the village street
Stands an old-fashioned country seat."

These words of the poet would apply to several residences in Brattleboro but perhaps to none more appropriately than to the substantial brick dwelling at the corner of Main and High streets, which is now the residence of Colonel Hooker. It was long known as the "Hunt place," and was the home of the Hon. Jonathan Hunt, father of the painter, a member of Congress, and a friend of Daniel Webster.

In the early days it was considered the finest house in the State and was the only brick building in this vicinity. Here the subject of this sketch, who was the eldest son,

spent his early years. His mother was Jane Maria Leavitt of Suffield, Conn., from whose maternal side he inherited his genius for art.

In 1830 he entered Harvard, but left in his senior year on account of a pulmonary trouble, for which his physician recommended a change of climate. In the fall of 1843, he accompanied his mother and family to Europe. His life henceforward was devoted to art and much of his time was spent abroad.

Hunt's work in this country was mainly done in Boston, and the 'Hunt School' of painting for years embodied on canvass his ideas of his art."

In that city he devoted his time largely to portrait painting, but this by no means absorbed the whole of his time.



Portrait by himself.

Copyright 1890 by Little, Brown & Co.
WILLIAM M HUNT.

He cut many fine heads in cameo and lithographed and published about 1859, a series of his own paintings. He devoted considerable time to landscapes, and among the most memorable are his views of Niagara, painted in 1878. His last great work was an order by the State of New York for two large allegorical pictures for the capitol at Albany, an order, alas, never consummated.

Mr. Hunt was about five feet, eleven inches in height, slender but sinewy. He had a compact head, aquiline nose, keen gray eyes, and long gray beard. He died September 9, 1879 and was buried in the cemetery on Prospect hill, Brattleboro.—From "Picturesque Brattleboro."

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT AND JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.

BY PRESIDENT J. E. RANKIN.

It is interesting to trace the chain of art influence, link by link. William Babcock of Boston, who spent most of his artist-life in France, was the first American to appreciate Francois Millet and his work; so says Helen M. Knowlton in her elegant life of Morris Hunt, once her teacher. But Morris Hunt, a more notable American, and a Vermonter, was the second and more considerable. He was introduced to Millet by Babcock, who took him to Barbison, Millet's humble home, and he became Millet's enthusiastic friend and admirer. "Millet's pictures have infinity beyond them. It was splendid to hear him read the Bible. He is the only man since the Bible was written, that could express things in a Biblical way." These are some of Hunt's original utterances about Millet. At



ARTIST'S STUDIO AT MAGNOLIA.

that time, no one else in France seemed to care for Millet's pictures. Hunt bought "The Sower," that man whose work is at the foundation of all human life and the material type of the divine function of the Great Sower, Himself, for \$50. This peasant-sower, was a man, who had a real work to do. He took the mellow soil, went swinging with the sway of a master across the arable acres, and buried the seed that "should bear grain" for his household and for humanity. Millet's brush gave him a movement immortal. "The infinity beyond" him was the harvest of grain; the multitude that should take life from his broadcast seed; the generations that should awaken to their morning labors, and lie down to peasant-sleep till the end of time.

For the *Sheep Shearers*, another picture with "infinity beyond it," Hunt gave \$50. And soon, there was a story started, that a wealthy Englishman was buying up all Millet's pictures. It was only the sagacious Vermonter. Hunt paid the \$50. But Millet still kept the canvass ten days. He was dissatisfied with the way the girl's left hand was pulling back the fleece before the shears. Here was another picture with the burden of infinity. This was that in the peasant's life, which furnished covering for earth's toiling millions. First, food, then clothing.

Hunt spent two years at Barbison working with the great painters. Millet gave Hunt no direct instruction. But, he took him everywhere: through forests, over plains,

remarked unlooked-for details. In Hunt's portrait of Master Gardner of the Boston Latin School, his statue-like reproduction of Chief Justice Shaw, we see how Hunt profited by this familiar intercourse with a man who made art deal with infinities. Beyond these two men, Hunt's own work was infinite likewise; the great master of boys, who moulded the lawyers, the ministers, and the statesmen of the New England metropolis; the great master of laws, in whom the dignity and majesty of justice were personified; Mr. Hunt put these upon the canvass forever.

Hunt's first predilection was for statues. Indeed, the two paintings above mentioned are statuesque. Such a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, Hunt also painted, but it



From a painting by W. M. Hunt.

BOY DIVING.

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was destroyed in the Boston fire in 1872. The loss of the portrait of Mr. Lincoln by the hand that painted Master Gardner and Chief Justice Shaw, was a world-loss. What would not the world give for such a portrait of Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, John G. Whitier to-day. And of each of them preliminary steps were taken, such a treasure to secure, which failed from no fault of Mr. Hunt's, who said of such efforts, "I want no persuaded sitters." It took two, at least, to make Mr. Hunt's portraits; two men, who were working toward immortality; with infinity beyond them; whose soul had been laid hold upon, by the powers of the world to come.

Mr. Emerson had been working in literature in this spirit, all his life. Why not co-operate with a kindred soul, who was thus working in art? Why not be willing to subject his outward man to a treatment analogous to that given to the inward man? "He did not care for a portrait of himself" That benumbed the genius of the artist.

Millet's influence upon Hunt was not, that he changed his subjects. Hunt did not paint peasants. The original of the New Marguerite was the daughter of a Boston merchant. His highest type of woman was his own mother;



From a painting by
Wm. M. Hunt.

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CHIEF JUSTICE SHAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.

queently with the best pride of New England aristocracy. When he paints a woman drawing water she has the grace and elegance of New England's noblest daughters. Millet could not draw him away from what he saw in his native land. But Millet could teach him the authority of minute detail. Look at the boy and the butterfly; the boy needing only wings to mount into the air after his coveted prey. Look at the boy standing on his comrades' shoulder about to dive. Was there ever such a poise, such a balance of parts, such readiness to plunge.

There was a rare comradeship between the man, who painted *Angelus* and *the Gleaners*; the man who did

his wonderful work among peasants; who glorified the humblest, in the walks of the humblest; and the man, who painted some of Boston's aristocracy, who had friendship with the Thaxters, and who spent his income upon luxuries as though he were a millionaire. It was arts domination that made them kin. Wider than Hunt's canvass, so minute, without being slavish to detail so faultless in color, so masterful, ever can reach, have gone into all the earth, the well deserved triumphs of Millet.

The Angelus will float on the air forever, *The Gleaners* gather grain, fill the harvest of the angels. But, in their



From a painting by
Wm. M. Hunt.

ARTIST'S MOTHER.

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artist nature, they were brothers, though Hunt sleeps beneath the shadows of his native Vermont, and Millet among the sunny valleys of his native France. To-day in every school-room of Vermont, Millet's pictures on the wall give proof of the nobleness and generosity of the Vermont artist, whose recognition of unknown genius in a distant land did much to constitute him a great teacher this side of the blue sea. The man who could make his pictures read like the Bible, never will depart from the hills of Vermont, from the precincts of New England. His recent election to "The Temple of Fame," shows that his future is secure. It is an unusual and unique honor and shows the accuracy and discrimination of the distinguished men sitting in judgment in the case.

THE VERMONT.
A MUSICAL STUDY.



I—WAITING FOR INSPIRATION.



II—INSPIRED.



*Photo by Wynn,
Brattleboro.*

PAUL ESTEY,
Son of Captain and Mrs. J. Harry Estey.



Photo by Saranton Photo Co.

AFTER THE WEDDING.

Vermonters Abroad.

This department of THE VERMONT will be devoted to the sons and daughters of Vermont living in other States. Articles concerning Vermonters, including personal items and reports of meetings of societies are solicited for this department. It is proposed to publish regularly a series of articles on the "Sons of Vermont" societies, with sketches of the organization and officers, and half-tone portraits of prominent members. Send all communications to C. S. FORBES, Editor, THE VERMONT, St. Albans, Vt.]

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1920: President, E. J. Sherman; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; A. O. Perkins, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; M. T. Ellinwood, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, secretary; executive committee, O. Colton, George Fairbridge, V. F. Northrop, and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1920: President, George H. Graham; vice-presidents, John L. Rice, F. W. Barker, Warren Hale; secretary, M. M. Kendall; treasurer, Vilas E. Moore; executive committee, Miss Alice Haskell, Dr. W. L. Roberts, Mrs. Alonzo Pratt, L. J. Scott, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday, Mrs. W. H. Ninot, Henry J. Whitcomb.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Starr, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Hatchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; William J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Houtell, Minneapolis.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONT.

(Organized in 1894.)

Officers: President and treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; vice-president, Augustus F. Tripp; chaplain, Rev. Henry Elliott Mott; executive committee, Bradley D. Rogers, chairman; Dr. S. S. Green, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Seymour Bennett, and Harry T. Butolph.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward, J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottom, Lincoln.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omel F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

OLD HOME WEEK IN VERMONT.

"Old Home Week" has been established in Vermont by the General Assembly of the State, and the calendar week which includes the sixteenth day of August in each year has been set apart by legislative action as a special season for the reunion of native Vermonters. Old Home Week originated in Vermont, in 1890, when the town of Wilmington held a celebration to welcome its former residents. The first year of the new century seems a most appropriate time for inaugurating Old Home Week celebrations throughout the State. The initial general observance in Vermont of this New England festival occurs during the week beginning Sunday, August 13, and ending Saturday, August 17, Bennington Battle Day, which is a legal holiday, is on Friday of that week. There are probably more than 200,000 sons and daughters of Vermont at present living in other states, many of whom will take this occasion to revisit their old homes in the Green Mountain State. Public interest in the proposed observance of Old Home Week is thoroughly aroused on the subject and assumed substantial form in the following Joint Resolution passed by the Senate and House of Representatives establishing Old Home Week.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Resolved: By the Senate and House of Representatives that the calendar week which includes the 16th day of August in each year shall be designated "Old Home Week," and set apart as a special season during which any town, or group of towns, may arrange for appropriate celebrations to welcome returning Vermonters, and other guests, and for exercises of historical interest.

Public interest has been further stimulated by the organization of a State Association, the primary purpose of which is to encourage the celebration of the occasion by the towns in the State and promote the formation of local associations to formulate and carry out arrangements.

An informal meeting of representative citizens was held at the Capitol on November 14, to organize a State Association. Lieutenant Governor Martin F. Allen presided at this meeting. Senator Alexander Dunnett served as Secretary. Governor W. W. Stickney stated the purpose of the meeting. A provisional form of articles of association was presented for the consideration of the meeting by Charles S. Forbes. This document received numerous signatures, including every Senator and the members of the House of Representatives. The organization is known as the Vermont Old Home Week Association, and already has a membership of nearly 500.

The articles of association provide that the Governor of the State shall be President, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the House Vice-Presidents of the organization. A resolution offered by Senator De Boer was adopted constituting Governor Stickney, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and Speaker Proctor a nominating committee to prepare a list of officers for Secretary and Treasurer, and of members of the Executive Committee, and report the same at an adjourned meeting of the Association to be held in the hall of the House of Representatives immediately upon the adjournment of that body on Wednesday afternoon, November 21.

The articles of association provide for a member of the Executive Committee from each county, and that the offi-

cers shall be members *ex-officio* of this committee. The duties of the members of the Executive committee are defined to be to encourage the formation of local associations and to assist in arranging for town celebrations in their respective counties. Meetings of the Association and of the Executive Committee shall be held upon the call of the President. The money necessary to carry on the work of the Vermont Old Home Week Association is to be raised by the contributions of its members.

The organization was completed on November 21 by the election of officers. The complete list is as follows: President, Governor W. W. Stickney; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-Governor M. F. Allen, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes of St. Albans;



Posed by Mrs. Gladys N. Field.

"THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER" — FROM THE FAMILY ALBUM.

Treasurer, Elias Lyman of Burlington. Executive Committee: Addison County, Thad M. Chapman of Middlebury; Bennington County, Charles H. Darling of Bennington; Caledonia County, C. J. Bell of Walden; Chittenden County, J. L. Southwick of Burlington; Essex County, E. M. Bartlett of Island Pond; Grand Isle County, N. W. Fisk, of Isle La Motte; Franklin County, Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls; Lamoille County, Roger W. Hulburt of Hyde Park; Orange County, C. S. Emery, of Chelsea; Orleans County, Seymour Lane of Newport; Rutland County, Henry O. Carpenter of Rutland; Washington County, Hiram Carleton of Montpelier; Windham County, E. H. Porter of Wilmington; Windsor County, J. E. Pollard of Chester.

Plymouth and Salem.

BY AGNES B. ORMSBEE.

GLIMPSES OF THE TWO OLDEST TOWNS IN NEW ENGLAND—
WHAT THE PILGRIM OF TODAY FINDS IN THEM.

Among the many "little journeys in the world," which those who delight in travel can take, none can be more pleasant and interesting than a pilgrimage to Plymouth, Massachusetts. People generally think that Plymouth must be a decaying, dying town because of its history. It is true that the dramatic events of its life were largely acted out nearly three hundred years ago, but for all that Plymouth is a lively, stirring town and its streets and business houses have as new, well-kept and vigorous appearance as if its age were far less. The elms which shade its streets alone show that long, long years have passed since their sapling days, and tradition says the lindens on North street were brought in a cigar box from England and planted there by Col. George Watson in 1765. Be that as it may, the traveler may land in Plymouth at a pretty station with its entrance walk arched over by tall elms and be greeted by the sight of a modern trolley-car dashing along the Main street which winds along the level ground close to the shore and has as many names in its course as it has turns and windings.

The prettiest view of Plymouth is that along the shore as one approaches the dock by boat from Boston. It is a fair harbor sheltered by a sandy beach, stretching out like a long finger for more than three miles. The narrow entrance into Plymouth harbor is now well-guarded by twin lights on the Gurnet headland and by a solitary tower near Clark Island. How could the Pilgrim Fathers have found that narrow, tortuous channel on that far away winter day? Although the general coast of Massachusetts is a "Rock-bound", according to Mrs. Heman's well known poem just here at Plymouth, rocks are scarce enough and "Plymouth Rock" is unique. No other boulder of any sort can be seen for miles, and even the country roads cannot boast pebbles enough to supply ten small boys with stones to throw. But that ancient rock under its granite canopy did duty as a natural wharf, and it is no stretch of imagination to believe that the Pilgrim fathers saw the opportunity and took it.

A glorious view of the harbor from the land is to be seen from Cole's hill, now called Burial Hill, where more than half that band of "adventurers" as they called themselves were hidden in the ground under a planting of corn after that first bitter winter. The Indians had cleared this hill and the opposite one for corn land long before the coming of the white man and they taught the Pilgrim how to plant three alewives in each hill of corn, but the Pilgrims planted their corn over their dead comrades lest the Indians should guess their lessened numbers.

Far away to the East one can catch a glimpse of Provincetown with its lighthouse tower, while on the left rises the monument to the memory of that doughty warrior, Myles standish. This is just as he spelled it with the surname lacking the capital letter. The wooded hill where

this monument stands is now Duxbury and was the farm where the Pilgrim captain lived in later years, and which descended to his son Alexander, and the latter's house is still standing. On the right hand of the visitor, still standing on Burial Hill, runs sluggishly the "Town Brook," its course little altered since the days when the "adventurers" from Leyden found there many delicate springs. The Pilgrims followed the course of this brook and built their homes along its banks and on the edges of the hill, while on the hill itself were built the fort and the watch tower. The spots are appropriately marked. Among the crumbling slate head-stones that mark the graves of the Pilgrims and their descendants may be found those of Governor Bradford, of John Howland, the last male survivor, of Thomas Clarke, the mate of the Mayflower, and of Mary Allerton, one of the little children of the company who lived the longest of all them. Down in the village the old names repeat themselves, and Brewster and Budick and Winslow may be read upon the signs while a trolley-car bears on its front "Mary Chilton." Not a bad idea come to think of it! For she was fleetest of all the Pilgrims and sprang upon the main land first. Is not a trolley car about the quickest of our modern vehicles?

Plymouth is almost entirely free from the pest of guides, and there are no cheap busses to carry you around. In the Burial Hill alone there are guides who insist on straightening out your historical knowledge, but elsewhere you must ask for directions. You can wander to the hill where stands the large Granite National monument crowned by a mammoth statue of Faith, or you can hunt among its streets for the first Church of Plymouth, for Pilgrim Hall, the museum, or for the rock itself unhindered and unwatched. The First Church is a handsome structure of stone, the third one, and standing nearly on the sight of the first one built on land given by Governor Bradford, and a bronze tablet on its walls, say that it possesses the records of an unbroken ministry Scrooby, England, Leyden, Holland, and Plymouth. But what would the Pilgrims say if they knew that the church of their planting was now Unitarian? But such is the irony of fate for, after a division in the church early in this century, a majority vote of *one* kept the records with the Unitarian wing of the members while the Trinitarians who believe more nearly as the Pilgrims did had to go across the street and build a new church for themselves. But the justification of the situation is perhaps found in the words of their own Elder Robinson, uttered three hundred years ago: "The Lord has yet more light and truth to break forth out of his holy word." The church, which in its forlornness, more nearly approaches the condition of the ancient Pilgrims is the shabby Episcopal chapel almost hidden under the side of Burial Hill. It has been fighting for a foothold for fifty years but is not yet self-supporting, although Plymouth is liberal and the Baptist, Methodist, Universalist and Catholic, each worship as best suits him.

A walk along the Town Brook out in the country is a pleasant stroll. Part of the way is lined with mills where tracks, counterpanes, and wire are made which explains the present prosperity of the town. Soon the stroller comes to woods, prettily laid out and given to the town by a pub-

lic-spirited citizen, Nathaniel Morton, and from him named Morton Park, and thence to the left may be found the source of Town Brook, Billington's Sea. This latter name is a relic of the Pilgrim sense of humor and sarcasm. One of their number, Francis Billington, explored along the course of the Brook and finding this beautiful pond or lake exclaimed "The sea, the sea!" How he could believe that a fresh water brook came from the sea is not known but the derisive name indicates that even among the "adventurers" was one who "went off at half-cock."

Salem, on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay, is the next logical place to visit after Plymouth. It was settled only six years after the latter place and is four years older than Boston. It has been outstripped by Boston in growth and commercial importance, but it does not sit back satisfied with past laurels but is a growing city with busy streets, large stores and a population of 35,000. Its first name was of Indian origin, Naumkeag, but in 1629 its first minister called it Salem from a verse in the seventy-sixth Psalm. It was twice the seat of the colonial government, first under Endecott and then under Gage in 1774, before the unpleasantness with the mother country. Its record as the pioneer of the trade with India was a fine one, and kept the town equal with Boston for two centuries, but its citizens declare that though small it has always grown excepting during the civil war. Salem is proud of that and the fact that 2000 men went to the front from her midst and has commemorated their deeds in a tall monument in her emplaced common. Although Salem's romantic history is notable when one visits it the great attraction is the fine houses which border its streets in every direction. There is little that brings up the past. The Court house where the infamous trials of the witches were held under Judge Corwin has been taken down and a bronze and granite tablet alone records the days and deeds of Salem's madness. "The Witch House" is a misnomer although the house itself is quaint and rambling enough to deserve the name. It was really the home of Roger Williams during his short stay in Salem before he went forth to found Rhode Island, and the only connection the house has with the witches is that it was the home of their prejudiced judge, Corwin. Nearly opposite is the Samuel Shattuck house where lived the child of the worthy Samuel who was said to be bewitched. This house is still unchanged in outward appearance but within, alack and alas! there is a Chinese laundry. The old John Ward house with its overhanging second story formerly stood opposite the jail from whence the wretched twenty were taken to be hanged on Gallows Hill. But so much have changed and modern ways altered things that it is only when one delves deep into the records in the courts and sees the faded warrants for execution that the visitor feels the gruesome atmosphere which makes these events seem real. The worn and gnarled old canes in Essex Institute museum, on which leaned the feeble, trembling Edward Bishop before his hanging for witch-craft, help bring up a picture of the pitiable sight better than the scenes of the street to-day. To go to Gallows Hill on the trolley-car seems as out of place as a similar ride to the Plains of Abraham at Quebec, but it is a historic spot and one which



BRIDGE ACROSS CONNECTICUT RIVER AT WINDSOR, ON BOSTON AND MAINE R. R.



THETFORD, ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE R. R.

the members of the Institute hope to crown with a suitable monument.

But the stately houses which are so plenty and which show so clearly the great wealth of the city are the city's special ornament. The Nichols house is a perfect specimen of the colonial house in all its glory, while the Crownshield house, the birthplace of the late Honorable William C. Endecott, and the Endecott residence are finely proportioned structures, showing how the old time builders used the gambrel roof. Salem had at an early period in her history not only wealthy men who desired large and commodious homes, but an architect of genuine ability. Samuel Mackintyre, and it is to him that many of the best pieces of architecture are due. Among his best work yet standing are the South Church, Hamilton Hall, the Cook-Oliver house and the Nichols house before mentioned. Old Salem built on small plots of ground, preserving in this way the memory of the crowded English towns from which its founders came, and New Salem follows in the same fashion for the most part.

Salem is perhaps better known to most people as the birthplace of America's finest romancer, Nathaniel Hawthorne, than even by the story of the witches. Hawthorne was not only born but lived here for many years and wrote many of his best stories while doing duty as collector of the port at the Custom House. The visitor will readily find the low, gambrelled roofed house on Union street in whose upper chamber the romancer first saw light, but it is rather in the upper rooms of the Manning house on Herbert street where Hawthorne lived with his widowed mother for many a year, that one feels as if he could picture the scene of Hawthorne's formative days. It is the only place where Hawthorne lived in Salem,—and they were many, for he could not have moved much oftener if he were a rent-dodging flat-house tramp of New York, where one can obtain admittance. A dime is an open sesame and a neat French child will take you into the room of which Hawthorne declared: "In this dismal chamber fame was won." Again he said; "Should I have a biographer he ought to make great mention of this chamber in my memoirs because so much of my lonely youth was wasted here." From the window the visitor looks down upon the unchanged Grimshawe house where Hawthorne found his wife, and the Charter street burying ground. In this cemetery are buried the Nestor Governor, Bradstreet, Justice Lynde and Judge Hawthorne—the latter our romancer's ancestor and both of witchcraft note, and many an old worthy whose name is yet borne by business men in Salem. The Mall street house where the "Snow Image" and the "Scarlet Letter" were written is a dignified old brown house as reserved in its aspect as its famous inmate was and withal very large, while a clever artist seeks to turn honest dollars by having a studio in the "House of the Seven Gables" on Turner street, and selling divers dishes with Hawthorne views upon them. The facts are that a friend lived in this house which is plentifully equipped with gables and it was to a chance remark of hers that Hawthorne was indebted for the title of his novel of the same name, and that is all the connection Hawthorne or his novel has with this house.

But Hawthorne is by no means the only native of Salem who became famous. Salem was the birthplace of Prescott, the historian, of Story, the sculptor and author; of Rogers, the character-group sculptor. Of those famous in state and government affairs are the late George B. Loring, General William Cogswell, United States Senators Goodhue and Silsbee, Poole, the maker of Poole's Index, and many well-known mathematicians and scholars and the Pickerings, father and son, whose home had its stair-case decorated with gilded codfishes, the proudly acknowledged source of their wealth.

It is largely because of this long list of distinguished men who have lived in Salem that the city is indebted for its fine educational advantages. There are fine public schools and in addition the State Normal school has been located here for nearly fifty years. Long ago the East Indian Marine Society was formed, partly to aid seamen in distress and partly to collect curiosities. Later through the gift of George Peabody, the philanthropist, this museum was incorporated with Essex Institute and the Peabody Academy of Science. In the Essex Institute museum are relics of the colonial period of the town's and State's history while the Peabody museum is devoted to scientific collections. A course of lectures are given each year by the Institute and every effort is made to increase education and to preserve both the local and national history of the past. In the rear of Plummer Hall may be found the old, worm-eaten beams and frame of the First church of Salem, the oldest church building in the United States. To be sure it has been protected by modern clapboards and a slate roof, but inside it is as it looked during the short pastorate of Roger Williams under whom it was built. There are three libraries, the Salem public library of 40,000 volumes, the Athenæum library of 22,000 volumes and the Essex Institute library of 75,000 volumes and 300,000 pamphlets and manuscripts, and with churches of every shade of theology, Salem may well be considered an up-to-date city, doubly interesting for its historic past.

VERMONT'S GIFTED AUTHORESS.

The close of the century finds Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr recognized as the sweetest singer among American women. Her fame as a song writer has increased from year to year until she has come to be regarded as one of the foremost song writers of the age.

The Vermont's Book Table has received a valued addition to its holiday collection in a dainty volume—"Afterglow" containing the later poems by Mrs. Dorr. It is a book of eighty-four pages and contains nearly two score sonnets and poems. They are full of tenderness and sympathy and appeal to the deepest human emotions. "Afterglow" is handsomely bound in cloth with a decorative cover in gilt. It is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and will make an acceptable holiday gift.

THE VERMONT has the good fortune to number Mrs. Dorr among its contributors, and the current number contains one of her most charming sonnets—In Memoriam—Rowland E. Robinson. Mrs. Dorr will continue to write for THE VERMONT, and her proposed article on "The Women of Vermont" will be one of the most attractive features of this magazine for 1901.



ICE BOATING ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.



WINTER SCENE NEAR MONTPELIER.

VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Bar Association for 1920 was held at Montpelier the last week in October. The usual literary exercises took place in the court room of the Washington County Court House. The members of the Supreme Court occupied seats just inside the bar. President Charles H. Darling presided.

The chief feature of the evening session was the address of President Darling, who discussed in an able manner Municipal Indebtedness and its Constitutional limitations.



HON. JONATHAN ROSS,
President of the Vermont Bar Association.

Mayor Robert Roberts of Burlington read an interesting memorial sketch of his father, the late Daniel Roberts. Hon. F. W. Baldwin of Barton read a memorial on the life of the late Judge L. H. Thompson of Irasburgh, which was written by W. W. Miles of Barton.

The annual banquet followed at the Pavilion. Judge Darling acted as toastmaster. The speakers were Governor W. W. Stickney, Hon. Jonathan Ross, C. C. Fitts, Esq., Senator Wm. P. Dillingham and Gen. J. G. McCullough.

The following officers were elected at the business meeting subsequently held: President, Jonathan Ross, of St. Johnsbury; Vice-Presidents, W. E. Johnson of Woodstock, A. A. Hall of St. Albans and F. L. Fish of Vergennes; Secretary, G. W. Wing, of Montpelier; Treasurer, Hiram Carleton of Montpelier; executive committee, the president as ex-officio, J. H. Senter of Montpelier, J. L. Martin of Brattleboro, F. G. Fleetwood of Morrisville and E. W. Smith of Wells River.



MEMBERS OF THE VERMONT BAR ASSOCIATION.
Photograph by Geo. W. Davis, representing the Vermont Bar Association, Montpelier, October 28, 1920.

THE HOPE OF VERMONT IN THE 20th CENTURY.





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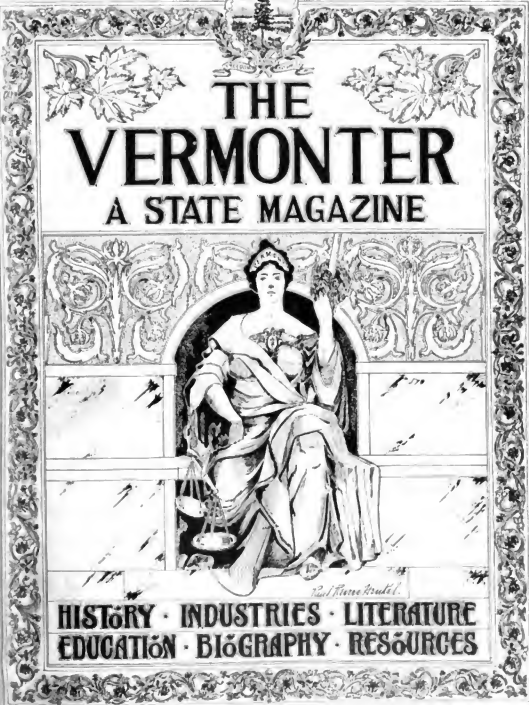
WENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

"FOUNDING OF THE STATE." By PRESIDENT W. H. DICKHAM

"ANTOINE'S EVANGELINE." By ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

SONNET. "IN MEMORIAM." By JULIA C. R. DORR.

SKETCHES: JULIUS I. ESTEY—GEORGE EDWARD FOSS.



THE VERMONT A STATE MAGAZINE



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RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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EDITOR'S STUDY.

REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

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JANUARY, 1901.

No. 6.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

FOUNDING OF THE STATE.*

BY PRESIDENT M. H. BUCKHAM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

THE early history of Vermont has been often and well written—and yet not so often, or so well, that there is no need of telling the story over again. It cannot be told often enough to convey to the minds and hearts of succeeding generations all the instruction and inspiration which it contains. It cannot be so well told as not to leave something of its romance, its heroism, its perennial interest, as a fresh field for every new explorer. It was said of a certain French Historian, more eager for impressions than scrupulous of facts, that in his hands history had risen to the dignity of romance. In the history of Vermont, facts constitute the romance. It is a history inherently and essentially romantic. If when told it has not picturesque and pathos and dramatic incident, if it does not touch the heart and warm the blood, it is the fault of the historian and not of the history. It is not, however, the intention of the writer of this paper, it would be beside the purpose of a magazine article, to attempt to reproduce these highly interesting scenes and events in Vermont's early history. That would require a larger canvass, and more of graphic detail than space permits. The aim will be to comment on certain leading facts and incidents in such a way as to induce readers to seek elsewhere, in the histories of Ira Allen, Williams, Thompson, Hall, Robinson, possibly in that still more adequate and satisfactory work which expectation yet awaits, the fuller views which would so amply reward their pains.

At this point the writer may be pardoned for lamenting that the world out-

side of Vermont knows so little of this Commonwealth. Perhaps this is because we are too apt to measure the interest and importance of history by the territorial area or the human numbers concerned in it, forgetting the part played in human history by countries and peoples like Palestine, Greece, Switzerland, and Scotland. Men can do great deeds, and live great lives, and profoundly influence their fellow men and the world's life, who live in regions shut in by mountains, who have neither navigable rivers, nor sea coast, nor great towns, nor world markets. It is a great mistake to measure the importance of Vermont history from the size of Vermont on the map. In the early colonial history New York made this mistake, and the Continental Congress made this mistake. The authorities of Great Britain did not make this mistake, but clearly saw the importance of Vermont, both as respects her territory and her people, in the impending conflict for the control of the North Atlantic communities. It is not State pride merely, but sober considerations of historic truth and justice which lead us to believe that the history of Vermont contains lessons of political wisdom and public virtue which patriots and statesmen may well take to heart.

The character of a country is likely to be largely affected by the character of its first settlers. The men who figure in the formative period of a nation or community influence it for long ages afterward. Who were these men who first settled Vermont? It is a law well established by the great migrations which have overrun the old

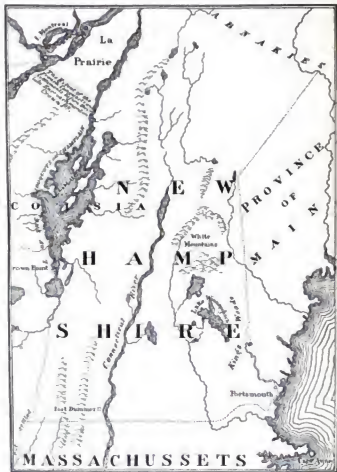
* The first of a series of Articles on the Twentieth Century History of Vermont.

world and confirmed by the migrations which have successively advanced the western outposts of this continent, that the frontier men, the men who push out farthest from the centres of population, are the hardiest, the most vigorous and most enterprising of their stock. The same law which sent much of the best Anglo-

Saxon blood from Great Britain to America, India and Australia, sent some of the bravest and most resourceful men and women of the older New England colonies up into Vermont. The immediate occasions of the migration were two.

When men settle on the lower stretches of a river and the best lands are taken up, their children or new comers follow the stream upward. This accounts for the early settlements on the Connecticut river, up which from time to time families from the same neighborhoods went, gave to their new homes the names of the towns they had left, Windsor, Hartford, Weatherfield, Springfield. Secondly, the men who took part in the early expeditions against the French on Lake Champlain and in Canada, traversing what was then the wilderness of Vermont, and discovered a region superior in fertility to most of the available lands in the southern colonies of New England. Two historical survivals give to the observer of to-day ocular evidence of this fact. First, the farm buildings, both houses and barns which date back seventy-five to one hundred years, bespeak better returns from farming in Vermont than judging by the same industries men had in most parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut. One sees in almost all the older parts of Vermont, spacious and substantial farm houses, often of brick, and serviceable outbuildings, which contrast

favorably with corresponding structures in the seaboard states, evincing a natural superiority of soil which accounts for some surprising statistics brought out by the U. S. Census, showing that in cereals, grains, live stock, and dairy and forest products, Vermont ranks among the most fertile states in the Union. And again, the re-



MAP OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS 6000 AFTER THE ERECTION OF FORT JOURNEL.

main of trees of the original forest, especially the stumps found in old fences, indicate growth in a stronger soil than that which produced trees of like kind in the older settlements, and show the good policy of the provision in the royal charters of the New Hampshire grants reserving to the crown "all the white and other pine trees fit for masting our royal navy."

And besides the attraction of superior fertility we may well suppose that the early settlers in Vermont were not insensible to the beauty of the region, plain and rough men though they were. The Anglo-Saxon race, sometimes charged by the Latin races with lack of the esthetic sense, were certainly not so in respect to rural scenery. Wherever they have lived they have evinced their love of natural beauty by their choice of locations for their towns, their churches and their homes; by the poetic and affectionate names they have given to spots which were endeared to them, to hills and dales, to brooks and roads; and by the art with which they have supplemented nature where she is less lavish in the bestowment of her charms. Congregated by political and religious conditions mainly in the least picturesque parts of England, the forefathers of the Pilgrims and Puritans made the flat regions of East Anglia into a garden. Their descendants, free to choose their homes in the new world, could indulge their inborn sense of rural beauty, and it is no wonder that some of them sought and found it in Vermont, and as the letters of the period abundantly show, selected spots for their homes for its sake.

But the action of these early settlers, which was most significant of their own character and most decisive for the future of the new communities, was their prompt establishment in their respective towns of the three institutions characteristic of puritan civilization—the town meeting, the school, the church. Usually, perhaps necessarily, they set up these institutions in this order. First, they formed themselves into a duly ordered civil community for mutual protection and benefit, not feeling themselves to be good men and citizens till they had done this. Then they provided schools for their children. Then, and often long before they could build a house of worship, they formed a church. The quiet and orderly way they set about doing these things, the earnestness and dignity of their deliberations, the homely wisdom and resolute purpose which controlled the baser elements that appeared in these, as in all human assemblages, would make a history, if we could get the details of it, rich in the incidents and experiences which win respect for our own stock and for human nature.

During the sixth decade of the century—1750-1760—numerous settlements were made within the territory which was afterward Vermont—on the western bank of the

Connecticut, on the eastern slope of the Green Mountains, and on the southern part of the western slope, toward the Hudson River. These settlements had been made under grants of lands issued in the name of King George II by Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire. Wentworth's province is described in the King's commission appointing him Governor as "beginning with the Atlantic Ocean and extending west until it meet with our other governments," that is to say New York.

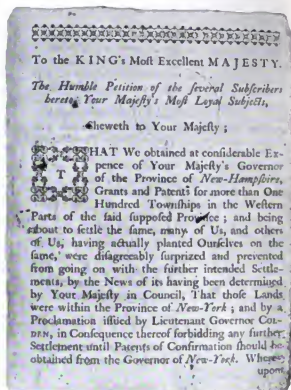


BENNING WENTWORTH, BRITISH GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FROM 1741 TO 1767.

The western boundary of New Hampshire was thus defined in terms of the eastern boundary of New York. What was that boundary? It seems not to have been defined in any instrument connected with the cession of the New Netherlands to the English Crown on the completion of the conquest of the Dutch by the English in 1664. But shortly after this incorporation of New York into the English colonial system, the question of boundary having arisen be-

tween New York and Massachusetts, commissioners mutually chosen agreed upon a line running parallel with the Hudson River, twenty miles distant. The prolongation of this line in the same direction to Lake Champlain was generally understood to be the eastern boundary of New York and the western boundary of New Hampshire, and was so marked upon the map of Dr. Mitchell, made and published with the approval of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, in 1755. With this understanding hitherto unquestioned, and with full confidence in the authority in the premises of Governor Wentworth, "in whom," the king assures all his loving subjects, he "reposes special trust and confidence," and to whom he "gives and grants full power and authority to agree with the inhabitants of our said province for such lands and tenements and hereditaments as now or hereafter shall be in our power to dispose of, etc., which said grants are to pass and be sealed by our seal of New Hampshire," the settlers, nothing doubting, took out their patents, paid their fees, and began to occupy and improve their lands. But no sooner had they got fairly settled into their new homes—they were scattered in some one hundred and thirty townships—than land speculators in New York set covetous eyes on their possessions and set about dispossessing them under the terms of an old charter granted to the Duke of York by his brother King Charles II, in 1664, while the New Netherlands was still a Dutch possession. According to this charter, New York, when secured, was to include all the lands from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay. True, a large part of this territory had already been granted to others by earlier charters and was not now in the king's power to convey; true that the king, by proclamation in 1744, had called upon New Hampshire to support Fort Dummer as being within that colony, though on the west side of the Connecticut,

and thus had repudiated the claim of New York; true that letters patent under the royal seal gave a title in law that a vague expression in an obsolete charter could not annul. Nevertheless, the government of New York insisted that the settlers under the New Hampshire grants must either vacate their lands or take out new patents and pay enormous fees for them to the land speculators of New York. Viewed at this



FAIMBLE OF THE FIRST PAGE OF THE TEXT OF THE ORIGINAL PETITION IN THE SETTLERS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS, BEING IN BENNINGTON AND VICINITY, PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN 1764.

distance of time, as dispassionately as human nature will permit, the right of the case lay clearly with the settlers, and their descendants of to-day would hardly have been proud of them if they had tamely submitted to such manifest injustice. Even if we admit the right of the king in council, upon urgent appeal from the tory government of New York to decide the boundary in question "to be the western bank of the Connecticut River, etc.," so far as concerns

future grants—as the settlers were apparently willing to do in the interests of loyalty and peace,—such decision inter-

rupt the settlers on their lands, the aforesaid proclamation notwithstanding.” The history of the next dozen years, to the out-

break of the Revolution, is a history of the conflicts between the New Hampshire and the New York grantees for the disputed lands. But beside the question of property, other considerations entered into the struggle to intensify and embitter it. On a small scale it was the conflict of two civilizations, at least of two social systems. The settlers were republicans, zealous for personal independence, self government, social equality. The prevailing spirit in New York, especially in government circles, favor-

ed an aristocratic constitution of society. The land was not divided into small holdings as in the New England colonies, but was held in large manorial estates, by a semi-noble class, called patroons. Governor Colden advocated a hereditary council

interpreted retroactively and as annulling grants duly made under the king's own seal, was manifestly indefensible and contrary to all justice. This view was afterward taken by the home government when upon review of the situation as spread before them by emissaries of the aggrieved settlers, an order in council was passed forbidding in the most positive terms, under penalty of His Majesty's highest displeasure, the granting of any more lands within this territory of New York—notwithstanding which the New York governors continued making such grants up to the Revolution, having granted more than a million and a half of acres in flagrant violation of this order.

On December 28, 1763, Cadwallader Colden, acting Governor of New York, issued a proclamation declaring that the Governor of New Hampshire, “having no jurisdiction west of the Connecticut River, had granted land within the jurisdiction of New York,” and that “sundry persons under such grants were attempting a settlement thereon,” commanding all judges to exercise jurisdiction as far as the bank of the Connecticut River, and enjoining the High Sheriff of Albany County to “return to him the names of all such persons that they might be proceeded with according to law.” Thereupon Governor Wentworth issued a counter proclamation, affirming the jurisdiction of New Hampshire in the territory referred to, exhorting the grantees to be industrious in clearing and cultivating their lands, and requiring all civil officers to be “diligent in exercising jurisdiction in their respective offices, and to deal with any person presuming to inter-

rupt the settlers on their lands, the aforesaid proclamation notwithstanding.” He represented to the English ministry, as a reason for favoring the New York claims, that “the New England governments are founded on republican principles, and these principles are zealously inculcated on their youth, in



OLD CATAMOUNT TAVERN, BENNINGTON.



Ethan Allen

PORTRAIT OF ETHAN ALLEN FROM SUPPLY'S HISTORY.

opposition to the principles of the Constitution of Great Britain. The government of New York on the contrary, is established as near as may be, after the model

the several towns who met from time to time in general convention to consult upon and adopt measures for their common protection.



OLD COURT HOUSE AT WESTMINSTER.

of the English constitutions. Can it be good policy to diminish the extent and jurisdiction of his Majesty's province of New York to extend the power and influence of the others?" In defending their rights to the lands, the New Hampshire grantees felt that they were also defending their persons against an odious social and political system.

Numerous ejectment suits in the Albany Courts having been decided in favor of the New York claimants, some of whom undertook to enter upon possession of their claims, the New Hampshire grantees began to concert measures for a common resistance to the invaders. In 1770, a convention of the people met and passed a Resolution to support their rights and property under the New Hampshire Grants, against the usurpation and unjust claims of the Governor and Council of New York, by force, as law and justice were denied them. Committees of Safety were appointed by

York were forbidden to run any lines within the Grants; transgressors in this point were to be punished according to the judgment of a court formed among the elders of the people or military commanders. All persons were forbidden to take grants or confirmation of grants, under the Governor of New York. The Albany officials having offered a reward of one hundred pounds each, for the capture of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Remember Baker, and fifty pounds each for six others, the Green Mountain boys, as they now began to be called, retaliated by threatening to punish with death whoever should attempt to capture them, and by offering similar rewards for the apprehension of the leading offenders among the New York men. But the settlers were not fond of violence or bloodshed. Though stigmatized as the "Bennington Mob" and "black-guard fellows," they



CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA BY THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

were quiet, law-abiding men, who wanted nothing but the peaceable possession of their lands. Accordingly the system they pursued was one of terrorism, which they planned and carried out by methods which were to the last degree ingenious, surprising, and grotesque, but bold and effective. A favorite mode of intimidation was the "application of the beech seal," or "chastisement with the twigs of the wilderness" as the punishment was

naked back, which sentence having been executed, he was released and furnished with a pass "ordering our inhabitants to give him, the said Hough, free and unmolested passport toward the city of New York, he behaving as becometh."

Ira Allen in his History of Vermont, gives an account of a ludicrous punishment inflicted on a Dr. Adams, who held lands under the New Hampshire grants, but advocated the New York claims with



GROUP OF THREE HISTORIC STATUES OF ETHAN ALLEN. I. THE STATUE ON THE MONUMENT OVER THE GRAVE AT GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY, BURLINGTON. II. THE STATUE IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON. III. THE STATUE IN THE PORTICO OF THE STATE HOUSE, MONTPELIER.

named in the quaint language of the settlers. One Benjamin Hough, who had made himself particularly obnoxious by proposing in the New York assembly the resolutions offering rewards for Allen and the others, and by exerting himself as justice of the peace under a New York commission, was tried for his offences by a court consisting of Ethan Allen and six others. Having been heard and found guilty he was sentenced to be tied to a tree and receive two hundred lashes on his

a pertinacity which was offensive to his neighbors. The Committee of Safety arrested him and took him to the Green Mountain Tavern at Bennington, where, having heard his defence and found it insufficient, they sentenced him to be tied in an arm chair and hoisted up to the sign—a catamount's skin stuffed, sitting upon the sign-post twenty-five feet from the ground, looking and grinning toward New York—and there to hang two hours as a punishment for his enmity to the rights and lib-

erty of the New Hampshire grants. "This mild and exemplary disgrace," grimly adds the Historian, "had a salutary effect on the doctor and many others."

The sheriff of Albany undertook to eject James Breakenridge from his farm in Bennington and for that purpose summoned a posse comitatus of about three hundred armed men of the citizens of Albany county, including the mayor, several aldermen, and four eminent counsellors at law. They were met at the farm by about forty settlers, who gave them to understand that they would keep possession of the farm for Mr. Breakenridge "at all events." After a certain amount of marching to and fro and parleying pro and con, the posse most ignominiously dispersed without striking a blow or firing a shot, and left the farm in possession of its original and rightful occupant. The whole incident is an apt comment on Ethan Allen's covert threat to the Albany Attorney-General after the ejection trials, "The gods of the hills are not the gods of the valleys," and upon his reply when called on for an explanation "that if the attorney would come to Bennington the meaning should be made clear to him."

By these and other methods of intimidation, by personal prowess, and rustic strategy, much resembling what writers on public law call "measures of redress short of war," the Green Mountain men kept their foes at bay, and finally won the field against them. During the whole controversy, says Hiland Hall, "not a single life was taken, not a person was permanently maimed, and there is no evidence that a gun was aimed and discharged at any one." Surely this is high tribute to the patience, the self-control, the respect for law and human life on the part of men who conceived themselves to be standing for the defence, not only of their own homes but of their rights and liberties, against haughty and tyrannical oppressors.

When the opposition of the Colonies to the oppressive acts of the British government began to take the form of open revolt, the Green Mountain people were

among the first to raise the standard of rebellion. In fact in the conflict with New York they had been trained to rebel against the monarch and the government that had betrayed and abandoned them to their tory oppressors. The nearness of the Kings fortresses at Ticonderoga and Crown Point to their own borders was at once a challenge and an opportunity. All the world knows how Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys captured these forts. But the world does not fully appreciate the significance and importance of these captures considered with reference to the time and circumstances—how bold, and startling, and opportune was the exploit. The date was May 10, 1775—but three weeks after the



THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE, WINDSOR.

battles of Lexington and Concord—on the very day of the assembling of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia—five weeks before the battle of Bunker Hill—more than a year before the Declaration of Independence. How did these men have the daring thus to array themselves against the King of England, not knowing but that they were leading a forlorn hope in an insurrection which would shortly be crushed, and which would bring them as traitors to the block? But even this event was antedated by one of less fame, but in which it is claimed the very first blood of the Revolution was shed. This was the event known as the "Westminster Massacre." The governor and council of New York

had formed a county of the towns now constituting Windham and Windsor counties and named it Cumberland county. A term of the county court was called to sit at Westminster, March 14, 1775. The officers of the court were understood to be tools of the tory faction at Albany who had refused to join the other colonies in their measures of opposition, and stood out against the Continental Congress soon to meet in Philadelphia. The great majority of the settlers in the county, outraged by this attitude of the Albany officials, felt it to be their duty to God, to themselves, and posterity to resist and oppose all authority that would not accede to the resolves of the Continental Congress, and especially to resist the exercise of such authority through a Court which they believed to be usurping and unlawful. They therefore resolved to prevent the holding of the Court, and on the day preceding the intended meeting of the Court, took possession of the Court House. It is evident that they did not expect serious conflict as they were armed with only staves and clubs. At midnight the sheriff with a posse of well-armed men summoned the party to surrender, and on their refusal gave orders to fire, which resulted in wounding ten men, two of them mortally, and the taking of a number of prisoners who were thrust into jail. By noon of the following day, several hundred men, well armed, collected at Westminster, liberated the prisoners, and put the judges and officers of the Court into their places in the jail. An inquest was held on the body of William French, and a verdict of murder was found against the sheriff and his assistants. It is manifest that the animus on the part of the inhabitants of the country was a mixed one, the resentment against the New York officials arising in part from a sense of personal wrongs, and in part, perhaps more largely, from a belief that these men were the agents of a faction conspiring with the tory ministry of Great Britain to crush the rising spirit of liberty in the colonies. It is in accord with this latter view, and perhaps with a wish to claim all the prominence in history that facts will justify, that some patriotic Vermonters claim in William French the first martyr of the Revolution.

From this point onward to the close of the Revolutionary war, the struggles of the settlers in the New Hampshire Grants for their own independence, and their struggles with the other colonies against

those whom they term "the common enemy," were so intermingled that it is difficult to separate the one history from the other. The striking and perpetually recurring fact in this history is that while the Green Mountain men contributed to the war with Great Britain an amount of zeal, energy, and military force which seems far above their quota, they appear not to have been in the least diverted from their determination to guard their own rights as against their own enemies. In taking measures for raising troops and putting them to service in the campaign, they displayed in equal degree enthusiasm for the common cause and defiance of New York. In a memorial address to the Continental Congress, in May, 1776, they beg leave to say that "we are willing to do all in our Power in the General Cause under the Continental Congress, but are not willing to put ourselves under the honorable the Provincial Congress, of New York," and they pray that their "ardent desires of exerting themselves in the present struggle for freedom may not be restrained, and that we might engage in the Glorious Cause without fear of giving our opponents any advantage."

About this time, that is to say in the memorable year 1776, a project began to take shape which had been for some time in the air, namely the organization of the grants into a separate and independent commonwealth. Mr. Heman Allen, who had conveyed to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia the Memorial above referred to, brought back the encouraging tidings that he had had many private conferences with sundry members of Congress and other gentlemen of distinction "who did severally earnestly recommend that the inhabitants of said grants exert themselves to their utmost abilities to repel by force the Hostile invasions of the British fleet and armies against the Colonies of America, and that the said inhabitants do not by any way or means whatsoever, connect or associate with the honorable Provincial Congress of New York, or any authority derived from, by or under them, directly or indirectly, but that the said inhabitants do forthwith consult suitable measures to associate and unite the whole of the inhabitants of said grants together." The Continental Congress had on the 15th of May, 1776, in view of the breaking up of the old governments in several of the colonies, adopted a resolution in which they "recommended to the assemblies and

conventions of the United Colonies where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs has been heretofore established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and of America in general." In accordance with this recommendation, happily falling with the growing desires of the settlers, a convention which met at Dorset, July 24, 1776, in which 31 towns were represented by 51 delegates, took the first steps toward declaring independence from the government of New York, and constituting a commonwealth separate and independent. But they went about this important measure in the gravest and most deliberate way, not assuming that a State can be made in a day or by the will of a handful of men. They first adopted an Association pledging themselves "under all the ties held sacred among Mankind at the Risk of our Lives and fortunes to Defend by arms the United American States against the British Fleets and Armies." They then resolved that any inhabitants subscribing an Association for the province of New York shall be deemed enemies to the Common Cause. At an adjourned meeting held in September of the same year, the members of the Convention now consisting of 56 representatives, 13 of them from the east side of the mountain, entered into a compact for themselves and their constituents, "solemnly covenanting and engaging, that we will strictly and religiously adhere to the several resolves of this or a future Convention, constituted by the free voice of the Friends to American Liberties, that shall not be repugnant to the resolves of the honorable Continental Congress relative to the General Cause of America." This act was tantamount to

the Honorable
Committee of Correspondence for the
City and County of Albany

Gentlemen I have the Improprieety to inform
you to Acquaintance that at Day break of the
Eleventh Instant Pursuant to my Direction
from sending a certain Gentleman in the Gallies
of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut I took
the Persons of Lieutenant with about one hundred
and thirty Green Mountain Boys Col. Easton
with about thirty Men and his Dragoon
accompanied in the Action Col. Easton ordered the
fortification on this side by side the great wall
is supposed that both my own Regiments did
Not fire more but fled with Precipitation and
immediately entered the fort and took the
Garrison Prisoners without Bloodshed or any
Explosion being killed if one Captain and a
Lieutenant and six Men Little more
need be said for the Governor's Garrison
barrade with about himself to retake and as
your Countrymen have more than one thousand
the Gallies and as your Soldiers have three or
four hundred they Lead in the hope of their Country
they expect immediate Assistance from
both in men and Powder you cannot hear
your desire to much in detour and a boat
the transfer from New York at the first
till the British Gallies can have no more
Killed I am apprehensive of a Ship and
which will be much to our relief
and send us five thousand men in various ways
but I am sorry your Sons and Families
do want when they are near office

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FA-SIMILE OF LETTER OF ETHAN ALLEN TO THE CAPTAIN OF
FORT THUNDERBOLT, FROM THE ORIGINAL LETTER IN THE POSSESS-
ION OF MR. JOHN W. FOSTON, MACHINEIST.

assuming for themselves and those whom they represented full political power subservient only to Congress. A very significant measure for carrying into effect some of the above provisions was a vote that a "sufficient gail be built on the west side of the range of the Green Mountains (*i. e.*, the New York side) for securing Tories." It was further ordered that the Committees see to it that the "Association" be forthwith signed by every individual male inhabitant of each Town from 16 years old and upward, and that no person be admitted to act in choosing Committees of Safety but those that sign the Association from this Convention.

In order, apparently, to secure a larger delegation from the towns east of the mountains, and to harmonize all interests, the Convention was adjourned to meet at Westminster, on October 30th, with the expectation, apparently, of consummating then and there the independence and sovereignty of the commonwealth.

But the military situation was threatening. The American naval force on Lake Champlain had been destroyed, and General Carlton was moving on Ticonderoga and threatening the military posts and stores on his route toward Albany. Only seventeen members put in an appearance. On the third day, after having transacted only a little unimportant business, the convention adjourned to meet again at Westminster on January 15, 1777. On the second day of the session then and there convened, "it was voted, N. C. D., that the district of land commonly called and known by the name of the New Hampshire Grants, be a new and separate State, and for the future conduct themselves as such." On the following day a committee appointed for the purpose brought in a draft of a declaration which concluded with the following words: "This convention, whose members are duly chosen by the free voice of their constituents in the several towns on the New Hampshire Grants in public meeting assembled, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare that the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name and description of the New Hampshire Grants of right ought to be and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a separate, free and independent jurisdiction or State, by the name, and forever hereafter to be called, known and distinguished by the name of *New Connecticut*,"—which declaration was at once "accepted" with-

out a dissenting vote on Friday, January 17th, 1777. A revised form of it was prepared for the press by a committee appointed for that purpose, and was published on March 17, 1777. In this revised form new positions were taken and new points made bearing on the old controversy with New York, namely "that by the declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, the arbitrary acts of the Crown of Great Britain had become null and void, and consequently the jurisdiction of said Crown granted to New York government over the people of New Hampshire Grants is totally dissolved, and that the inhabitants on said tract of land, being at present without law or government, may be truly said to be in a state of nature, and consequently a right remains to the people of said Grants to form a government best suited to secure their property, well-being and happiness."

At the convention held in Windsor on June 4th in the same year, seventy-two delegates being present, the name of the new Commonwealth was changed to *Vermont*, the reason given being that there was already a district of land lying on the Susquehanna River called New Connecticut. This most happy choice of a name was due to the suggestion of Dr. Thomas Young of Philadelphia, a man of learning and of many accomplishments, an ardent American patriot, and a zealous friend of the people of the Grants in Congress and before the world. It was a just reward for his many services to the struggling commonwealth that he should have been permitted to give to it its permanent name, and it is a matter of congratulation in all time that that name should be so aptly descriptive of its most characteristic feature, its Green Mountains, the name "*Vermont*."

A declaration of independence is only the negative and formal part of the act of forming a State. The Vermonters—we may now call them so—took immediate action on the constructive side of the obligation they had assumed. They at once addressed a Memorial to the Continental Congress, announcing their action and setting forth the reasons for it, pledging their aid to the common cause of the colonies, and praying that Vermont might be admitted to representation in Congress on equal footing with the other commonwealths. This was the beginning of a long and bitter struggle to gain recognition in Congress, which was not to be ter-

minated until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789, prepared the way for the admission into the Union of Vermont, in 1791, and of Kentucky as a counterpoise, in 1792; a history, however, which was wholly creditable to the sturdy independence and moral stamina of the people of Vermont, and to the statesman-like qualities of their leaders, but which it does not fall within the province of this paper to narrate. The other act of the now inde-

records of those religious observances which from the beginning had been customary in the meetings of freemen of the New England Colonies. The 18th of June had been observed by public appointment as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the important events then pending. Before the Convention proceeded to business, it listened to a sermon by the Reverend Aaron Hutchinson, of Pomfret, which in length, in wealth of scriptural and classic allusions, and in powerful appeal to the patriotic and martial ardor of his hearers, was characteristic of the best preaching of the time.

Shortly after the proceedings of the Convention began, and while the draft of the Constitution was under discussion, an urgent message came from Seth Warner, and later one from General St. Clair, announcing the capture of Ticonderoga, and on the attack upon Warner at Hubbardton, on July 7. The condition was so alarming, the families of many of the members, including the President, being within the line of the enemies march, that the convention was on the point of being broken up. But just then a furious thunder storm burst over them, and compelled them to remain in their places, during which interval they hurriedly completed the reading of the Constitution, unanimously adopted it, ordered an election to a general assembly in accordance with its provisions to meet at Bennington, January, 1778, and after a session of six days, adjourned. Owing to "the troubles of the war and the encroachments of the enemy," the first election under the Constitution was necessarily postponed so that the assembly did not meet till the 12th of March.

The detailed account of this first constitution will properly belong to another paper in the series. It was

in the main modeled upon that of Pennsylvania in accordance with the advice of Dr. Thomas Young, Benjamin Franklin and other eminent statesmen. It was more democratic than any other constitution then existing in America. It gave the suffrage to "every man of the full age of twenty-one years," without property, educational, race, or other qualification. It contained a clause which gives Vermont the proud



Mr. Chittenden, Gov.

pendent community was the formation and adoption of a State Constitution, for which purpose a Convention was called to meet at Windsor, July 20, 1777.

This Convention, which in political history would be termed the "Constitutional Convention," is familiarly known in Vermont history as the "Windsor Convention."

At this Convention we find the first

distinction of being the first of the States to prohibit slavery by constitutional provision, namely: "No male person, born in this country, or brought over sea, ought to be holden by law to serve any person as a servant, slave, or apprentice after he arrives to the age of twenty-five years, nor female in like manner after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent after they arrive to such age or bound by the law for payment of debts, damages, fines, costs or

Harrington refused to remand an alleged slave to his master unless the latter would "produce a bill of sale from God Almighty."

The question has been raised in recent times whether the Constitution of 1777, enacted by a small convention and not submitted to the people for their approval, was a legitimate Constitution according to the principles of Republican institutions. It appears from the statement of Ira Allen

that "owing to the unsettled state of public opinion it was hazardous to submit the Constitution directly to the decision of the people." Some doubt on this point seems to have existed in the public mind, inasmuch as the Legislature of 1799 by statute declared that "the Constitution as established by General Convention at Windsor should be forever considered, held and maintained as part of the laws of this State." As at this late day this is a purely academic question it is pertinent to say, first, that the distinction between Constitutional law and Statute law was not then as clearly defined as now; that such distinction may almost be said to be a late American development, being practically unrecognized in the English polity from which most of the free institutions of America and of the world have been derived; and, secondly, that some measures are politic and justifiable in times of confusion and war which were better done otherwise in times of tranquility. Abstractly considered, the mode of adopting the Constitution of Vermont in 1777 was open to objection; as a practical measure it was probably the best that could be done and was therefore politically expedient and commendable.

This brief account of the founding of the Commonwealth of Vermont should not close without a word of respectful tribute to the men who were conspicuous as leaders in the exploits and councils of the early times. Among these, mention should be made of the four Allen brothers—Ethan, foremost figure in all the military adventures of the Green Mountain Boys; everywhere bold, impetuous, aggressive; not seldom rash, vain and intractable; always



Ira Allen

the like." It has been maintained that in spite of this provision slaves were actually held in Vermont, reference being made to the returns of the First U. S. Census which gave seventeen slaves among its population, but researches have conclusively shown that this was the error of the tabulist of the census, he having footed in the Vermont column figures which belonged to New Hampshire. It was in full accord with this provision that Judge Theophilus

just and generous; a natural leader because an inspirer of men; a man genuinely religious, after an original and controversial sort; a colossal frame, and soul, and character, typical of the hills which he loved and for which he fought, and yet by hard fate not commemorated by having his name attached to any one of them, or to any physical feature of the State which owes so much to him: Ira, the statesman, financier, diplomatist, the accomplished man of the world who still found his world in Vermont, who conceived far reaching plans for the development of the young State for which his times were not ripe; founder, and for his means and in his hopes munificent benefactor of the University of his State: Heman, the agent of the Grants in presenting their cause to the Continental Congress, a delegate and wise counsellor in the Conventions that sustained and guided the settlers in their efforts for protection and for resistance to the wrongs they suffered: Ebenezer, valiant and sagacious captain, successful in many hazardous exploits, memorable for having released a slave woman captured from the enemy, "I being conscientious that it is not right in the sight of God to keep slaves"—his religion being better than his grammar: Remember Baker, of Arlington, cousin of the Al lens, one of the bravest of the early leaders against the New York claimants, always associated with Ethan Allen and Warner, a man of military experience and high personal character, who fell in the unfortunate expedition against Canada, in 1776: Seth Warner, of Bennington, chosen over Ethan Allen Colonel of the Green Mountain Regiment, honored and confided in for his military experience and sagacity, the associate of Stark in the victory of Bennington; Dr. Jonas Fay, of Bennington, writer of many of the documents issued by the various Conventions, and in particular of the Declaration of Independence: the Robinsons, Samuel and Moses, who in political and executive offices, rendered important and honorable services to the struggling district and to the State: Isaac Tichenor, prominent and persistent in the controversy with New York: Thomas Chittenden, first governor in 1778, and annually re-elected for 13 years, save one, a just tribute to his wisdom, courage and devotion to the public weal. This list might be easily extended till it made a long roll of worthies whom any State or any people might justly honor as their an-

cestors and the founders of their Commonwealth. They were by no means perfect or ideal men. A few of them were well educated, but most of them had had very limited advantages in respect to the learning of the schools. But they had been well trained in the school of hardship and struggle and responsibility, and in that school they had learned a kind of wisdom which men can learn nowhere else so well. They were sagacious in practical affairs, ingenious in devices, fertile in resources, undaunted by the small obstacles which others would have found great. By the necessities of their conditions they thought more than they read, and reasoned out among themselves the conclusions for which other men consult the authorities. They thus became original, independent, self-reliant. They thought and talked much of public affairs. They had the Puritan instinct for self government. They knew their bible well, and drew from it those principles of sobriety, love of order, love of justice, abhorrence of the tyranny of man over man, which made it necessary for them to found a State in which they should have liberty under law. Their achievements in statecraft add one more confirmation to the memorable words of Sir James Mackintosh in reply to Burke's disparagement of popular legislative bodies: "Their pretended incapacity for political affairs is an arrogant fiction which the history of revolutions has ever belied. These emergencies have never failed to create politicians. The subtle counsellors of Philip II were baffled by the burgomasters of Amsterdam and Leyden. The oppression of England summoned into existence a race of statesmen in her colonies. The lawyers of Boston and the planters of Virginia were transformed into ministers and negotiators who proved themselves inferior neither in wisdom as legislators nor in dexterity as politicians." That this encomium is, on a scale commensurate with the smaller field of operations, due also to the farmers, merchants, innkeepers, physicians and lawyers who made up the governing class in Vermont, would be the unwilling testimony of the patroons and landspeculators of New York and the agents of Great Britain, and the willing and admiring testimony of those who read in unbiased sources of information the history of the New Hampshire Grants and the early history of the commonwealth of Vermont.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

THIS department in THE VERMONT, under the name of Vermont's Fair Daughters, has been a popular feature in the past. The new name adopted—Vermont's Fair Women—seems a better and broader title for the purpose for which this department was established. The original designation has become distinctively associated with the native daughters of Vermont residing abroad. Under the new caption it is proposed to publish the portraits of fair natives of the State wherever they may reside. Thus a wider field is offered THE VERMONT artist for the use of his camera in photographing the fair, gracious, winsome and talented women who were born in the Green Mountain State.

THE VERMONT is fortunate in securing for the first portrait in this department the First Lady of the State, Mrs. W. W. Stickney, wife of the Governor of Vermont. Mrs. Stickney has many friends throughout the State by whom she is highly esteemed. She filled her position as the wife of the Governor during the recent session of the Legislature in a modest, gracious and dignified manner, and increased her popularity among the people of Vermont.

Vermont's fair daughters find new worlds to conquer when they go abroad, whether it be to live in other States or to find a temporary residence in foreign lands.

THE VERMONT presents to its readers the portraits of two St. Johnsbury young ladies who are now residing at Manila, P. I. They are the daughters of Hon. Henry C. Ide, a member of the U. S. Philippine Commission. The newspapers of that city have published very complimentary notices of the daughters of Judge Ide, from which THE VERMONT is pleased to quote:

The social event referred to was the

celebration of a wedding anniversary of the Hollmans at the Abreu mansion, Manila, on the evening of September 13, on which occasion the members of the diplomatic corps, and ladies, were guests at dinner.

"El Comercio" in its report speaks of the two daughters of Judge Ide present as "angels who sparkle by reason of their beauty and amiability." It continues: The scene seemed like a cascade of beauties and of wealth, but there were four sapphires which dominated the situation—the four eyes of fire of the two sisters, the Misses Ide, who

without any doubt whatever inspired love in all the gentlemen there present."

The "Diarie de Manila," says of the same society event: "From 7 p. m. the salons of that magnificent house were peopled with a cosmopolitan gathering, the statuesque beauty of the daughters of the north vied with the incomparable charm of those born in this country or



Photo by Brash, Rutland.

MRS. W. W. STICKNEY, OF LUDLOW,
WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT.

transplanted from the Spanish garden.

"The wife and sister-in-law of Mr. Taft, in whom distinction has established its throne: the incomparable daughters of Mr. Ide, who have increased to nine the legendary wonders of the world; the interesting and stately *Señoritas de Torres*, the beautiful and attractive *de Pardo*, and twenty more whose beauty, were it described, would make this report interminable, were cared for, and tenderly feasted by Mrs. Hollman."

This department will contain in early numbers portraits of Mrs. M. F. Allen, Mrs. D. J. Foster, Mrs. Kittredge Haskins, Mrs. Ernest W. Roberts, Mrs. Henry H. Crosby, Miss Maud Essex, Miss Marie Bunker, Miss Nellie Mattocks, Miss Sadie L. Clark, Miss May E. Robertson, Miss Blanche Bates, and other fair women of the Green Mountain State at home and abroad.



Photo by Brush, Rutland.

MISS KATHERINE R. PAGE, FORMERLY OF RUTLAND, VT., NOW OF WELLESLEY, MASS., DAUGHTER OF THE LATE GOVERNOR JOHN R. PAGE OF VERMONT.



Photo by Chase, St. Johnsbury.

THE MISSES ANNIE LOUISE AND MARGUERITE M. IDE, DAUGHTERS OF THE HON. HENRY C. IDE OF THE U. S. PHILIPPINE COMMISSION, MANILA, P. I.

THEN AND NOW.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL.

transmitted it to Dilly her daughter, and Dolly her grand-daughter, whose labors she professed to scorn yet secretly delighted in.

THERE is an old house in one of the loveliest of Vermont villages, an old country town, and thus the seat, not only of hospitality, but of an order of society fast passing from us. I shall not give its name, but the memory of it means a thousand pleasant things, not least the picture of the stately old Governor and his beautiful and no less stately old wife, and the three Judges who made their homes almost side by side on the main street of the little town. Farther back on the hill lived another, and in this house, big and square, with wide hall running through the center, and tall clock ticking from the landing, a small child took in many a theory her elders did not suspect, and studied life half unconsciously but to good purpose, since some of its conclusions still remain.

Three generations of servants inhabited the great kitchen; old Nance, so far as could be guessed, well passed seventy, and the last of the New England slaves, having been brought from Africa in her childhood. But there hung about her always a flavor of mystery. She remembered strange words, wild chants, and bore still the string of beads some-one had fastened about her neck in childhood, and over which she mumbled something that passed for prayers. She had grown up in the minister's family, a stately title then, and, as it happened, a minister with wealth who kept up a fine type of hospitality. Genius for cookery had been born in old Nance, and she

When old Nance was young Nance, each



MRS. FRANK W. FOSDA, OF ST. ALBANS.

Photo by Fitzgerald, St. Albans.

house represented all that has passed from it to-day. Weaving and spinning, and all processes of preparing wool and flax, from carding to dyeing, all curing of provisions, and storing great supplies of winter food, made the work of the housekeeper something enormous. Two men must bring in the logs of wood that filled the open fire place, where Nance learned to manage the crane with its dangling pots, the bake-kettle in which all the minor baking was done, and the Dutch oven, regarded as a tremendous innovation, long frowned upon by Nance who had learned to roast her fowl or joint on a spit which she turned as she went from point to point in the big kitchen. The old Squire loved delicate food, and was known as an epicure, and Dilly catered to him with delight.

When the first cook stove was brought into the old house, and set in place, blocking up the chimney and compelling the removal of the settle on which Nance had dozed at evening, happy as a cat in the glow of the flickering fire, she frowned darkly. Months were needed before she reconciled herself to it, and truth to tell, the old squire mourned with her, and privately encouraged her rebellion. A roast he affirmed could never be as good, was not a roast at all if done in an oven, and Nancy lighted a fire in the back kitchen and worked her will there, shaking her head over the degeneracy of these new ways. Dilly was somewhat of the same mind, but Dilly rejoiced in farther and farther removal from the terrible drudgery of the old methods. Nance had pounded all the sugar for cake, roasted all coffee, ground all spices. To make a cake was a serious business, and required the whole staff.

"What's goin' to be done with lazy niggers that don't want to work nohow, and that's gettin' let off more an' more. Pears like every one of 'em is goin' to nap away half their time an' go easy the other half. Folks don't work no way like they did when old Mis was bringin' me up. It's a poor show for the world, and things is gittin' all wrong."

Nance was shredding citron for the christmas plum-pudding as she talked, and the small child watched her knowing that a bit would come to her at intervals. Dilly stoned raisins, and Dilly was diligently washing currants with one eye on the door, through which Simeon her husband might enter at any moment to take her home, to the little house in the mea-

dow. The small child watched them all; the gay kerchiefs on their heads, the solid, dignified portliness of Dilly and Dolly, the last with an elegance of manner copied from Simeon, who in turn copied from the old Squire and Governor.

"Everything gets different all the time," she said presently. "Pretty soon it will all be so good it will be the millenium, and everybody will be happy then. Isn't it meant to be that way?"

"Hush child," said Dolly. "That's takin' scriptur in vain to talk so sort of light about it."

"But it must be so if people know more," persisted the child. "Grandfather says things will be always better and better. Now suppose, you didn't have to build fires or anything but just touch something and have it start off you know, and everything get beautifully done like,—like the Arabian Knights. Then you'd have time to read stories and everything. You can't now, but you have to before you are ready to go to heaven."

"You's most a heathen honey," said Dilly reprovingly. "T'would be sinful for any such thing to happen. It could'n't. Folks has got to work in the sweat of their brow an' t'wouldn't be wholesome for things to be easier."

"No," persisted the child, "Things must always be easier"; and went back to her stool at grandfather's feet.

Why should that bit of talk have staid, and forty years later come to the mind in full, as the child, no longer child but a woman with full knowledge of the world's hard work stood in the electric kitchen at the World's Fair, and saw her dream come true? And later a class of seniors in the beautiful little University town of Madison, Wis., listened gravely to the new theories as to the meaning of household work, counting it a part of their sociological work, and seeking to determine what the home of the future must be if we would do our share of the world's work in better fashion than the past has known. For every other form of labor under the sun, steady advance has been made. Only in the kitchen are the methods, when compared with its surroundings, still made up of primitive ignorance and primitive conservatism. The spirit of old Nance, still walks, and it is inherited instinct for a majority of women to wonder if we ought to have things any easier.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items regarding natives of the State living beyond its borders. This army numbers 200,000 native Vermonters who are among the leading members of the communities where they reside, and include the most prominent and influential citizens of the State of their adoption. The natives of no other State living in other parts of the United States are so bound together by ties of birth, kinship and early associations, as are the sons and daughters of Vermont. This fact is demonstrated in the numerous organizations existing throughout the country of native Vermonters. There are more than a score of these societies: San Francisco, Denver, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Omaha, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Providence, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, and South Framingham having such societies. There are also many Vermonters in Washington, St. Louis, Sioux City, Iowa, and Manchester, N. H. The names and officers of the most prosperous of these Vermont societies are published below. The editor will be pleased to be advised of any changes occurring in the list of officers.]

THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and hanquets held by Vermonters and hereby requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication as early as practicable. In order to assist the sons and daughters of Vermont to effect an organization where none exists, the editor will upon application furnish a model form of Constitution and By-Laws for adoption.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, E. J. Sherman; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Berna P. Jody; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1901: President, C. D. Hosley; first vice-president, Rev. F. M. Bissell; second vice-president, H. J. Whitcomb; third vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, F. D. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, J. C. Dana, Mrs. Clark, Miss Ila B. Roberts.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Batchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Bouteille, Minneapolis.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; A. O. Perkins, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; M. T. Ellenwood, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, secretary; executive committee, O. Colton, George Patridge, V. F. Northrop, and Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President and treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; vice-president, Augustus F. Tripp, chaplain, Rev. Henry Elliott Mott; executive committee, Bradley D. Rogers, chairman, Dr. S. S. Green, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Seymour Bennett, and Harry T. Buttolph.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottom, Lincoln.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri P. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford, secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

GEORGE EDMUND FOSS.

BY BESSIE AINSWORTH SAFFORD.

THERE are few men of whom Vermont, or in fact the whole country can be more justly proud, than Hon. George Edmund Foss, who represents in Congress the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois.

George Edmund Foss was born on the 2nd day of July, 1863, in the town of Berkshire, Franklin County, Vermont. He is the youngest son of George E. and Marcia Noble Foss.

When three years of age, he moved with his parents to St. Albans, Vt., and lived there until the spring of 1888, when they all moved to Chicago. During that time he attended the St. Albans High School, entering the lowest class, in the lowest room, passing through the several departments and finally graduating in the class of 1880, at the age of sixteen. In the following year, he took a post-graduate course in the same institution, and prepared himself for Harvard College. In the fall of 1881 he entered Harvard, where he spent four years, graduating in June, 1885.

Following his graduation he studied law for two years with his uncle, Hon. Guy C. Noble, and Ex-Governor E. C. Smith, then the law firm of Noble & Smith, at St. Albans. In the fall of 1887 he entered the Columbia Law School, and also the School of Political Science, where he studied a few months until compelled to leave on account of illness. In the spring of 1888 he went to Chicago to live. In the fall he entered the Union College of Law, and graduated in the following summer, receiving the first prize for oratory,

and honorable mention for legal thesis.

In March, 1889, he was admitted to the Bar, and at once began to practice his profession. He first attracted public attention by a speech made in April, of that year at the celebration of Grant's Birthday.



GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, M. C.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE.

The *Chicago Journal*, commenting editorially upon his speech, said that in one night, Mr. Foss rose "from comparative obscurity into instantly recognized eminence as a platform orator." Later, *Jeune* paper, referring again to his speech, said that the "speech of Mr. Foss electrified his hearers by its eloquence and power. It was a revelation to those present of the capacities possessed by a young man of

this city, and was essentially the event of evening's celebration. For a young man—Mr. Foss is but 31 years old—such early distinction as Mr. Foss has achieved is unusual." The *Chicago Tribune* said "that the oration delivered by him on that occasion made him famous."

From that time on, Mr. Foss has been in frequent demand at all large celebrations, banquets and political mass-meetings. He was offered the nomination for State senator in his district, but declined it. He had never been a candidate for any office. The latter part of July, 1894, he was surprised one afternoon in his office, by a committee of prominent men and party leaders, who offered him the nomination for Congress in the seventh Congressional District of Illinois, although he had lived in that district but ten months at the time. At the Congressional convention which followed, he received the unanimous nomination. In the campaign he stumped his district from one end to the other, often speaking three and four times in an evening, and on the election day carried every town, city and county, resulting in a total plurality of over fourteen thousand, whereas President Cleveland had carried the district two years before by nearly six hundred votes. Mr. Foss's services were in great demand outside of his district, and at the solicitation of the Republican State committee of Illinois, he wound up the closing week of the State campaign, speaking in different parts of the State, with Governor McKinley, of Ohio, and Senator Cullom.

The *Chicago Inter Ocean*, in its issue of October 31, 1894, says, "with advantages of youthful energy and enthusiasm, he combines those of a brilliant scholar, a natural orator, and an able lawyer. * * * With a wealth of natural and acquired gifts, Mr Foss stands at the gateway of a very distinguished career."

After five years at the bar, when he was thirty-one years of age, Mr. Foss was elected to Congress. He was re-elected in 1896, when he led the fight for McKinley in Illinois, his district being the first to instruct its delegates for him for President. The great issue of that fight was the people against the bosses, and Mr. Foss took the side of the people; as he has always been identified with that sentiment in politics which is against machines and political combinations. He was re-elected in 1898, and also in 1900. Mr. Foss has always received large majorities. He represents

one of the finest districts in the country, the people being of a high order of intelligence and character, and there are in it numerous academies and military schools.

But his career in Congress has meant something to the country at large as well as to this district, for he has labored indefatigably from the very first for an improvement in the American naval system. Being placed on the Naval committee when he first entered Congress, he has gradually worked his way up until during the last session he was its acting chairman, Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, the chairman, being ill and not able to assume the duties of this office. Early in the present session Mr. Foss was unanimously elected to the chairmanship of the Naval Committee, Mr. Boutelle having resigned by reason of continued illness.

NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

As has already been published in THE VERMONT, Mr. Foss's first great effort for the improvement of our navy was the Naval Personnel Bill, which became a law in 1898. This bill was necessary owing to the fact that the materiel of the navy had been improving, the construction of the great ships of our navy had been revolutionized, while the personnel was under the same rules and regulations as had governed it at the close of the Civil War. There was a lack of harmony between the animate and inanimate elements which go to make up our naval system, which had long been recognized. At each session of Congress bills had been presented but so much friction had always existed among the various elements concerned that they had been defeated.

As can be readily understood, it was no easy matter to frame a bill which would do justice to the line and the staff, those who commanded the ship, as well as those who ran her, but this was actually achieved, in the face of great opposition, by the Sub-Committee of the House of which Mr. Foss was Chairman at that time.

Among the principal features of this bill was a provision to reduce the so-called "hump" in the navy by providing for more rapid promotion; another was equalizing the rank and duties of line and staff officers. A speech made by Mr. Foss in presenting this bill to the House was widely quoted and favorably commented upon by the press of the country.

THE MATERIEL OF THE NAVY.

Having thus accomplished something for the personnel of the navy, Mr. Foss directed his attention to improving the materiel, and as acting Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House during the last session, he fostered the largest Naval Appropriation Bill ever presented to it.

This bill, which was passed April 16, 1900, carried a total appropriation of \$61,200,000; being an increase of more than \$13,000,000 over any previous bill. Every dollar of this increase can be traced either directly, or indirectly, to one thing

the intervening time we have made magnificent progress.

It may not be out of place to quote here from the speech delivered by Mr. Foss when he defended the naval appropriation bill on the floor of the House; as he states in a concise way why the United States should become stronger as a naval power.

Mr. Foss said:—"I would like to say a few words upon the general question: What are we building the Navy for? In the first place we are building a navy for peace; not to provoke war, but to conserve international concord. That nation which



A MEETING OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM. CHAIRMAN GEORGE EDMUND FOSS, PRESIDING, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, JOHN D. LONG AND ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY IN CONSULTATION.

—the building up of the American Navy. Two battle ships were authorized; larger than we ever had before, and six great cruisers, total tonnage 90,000 tons and over.

The Navy of the United States ranks to-day fourth among the navies of the world; England being first, France second, Russia third and Germany fifth. We are ahead of Germany only by a cruiser about the size of the Atlanta. Considering that seventeen years ago when we started to build up a new navy our rank was twentieth, no one will dispute the fact that in

is best fitted to fight is the least likely to enter upon fight.

The international peace conference held at The Hague adopted a resolution that "The peace conference is of the opinion that the governments taking into consideration the propositions made in this conference should make a study of the possibility of and agreement concerning the limitation of armed forces on land and sea, and of naval budgets.

It is a singular fact that after the adoption of that resolution the most gigantic

naval programs have been promulgated by some of the leading countries of the world. The German Emperor was not far from right when he said, 'The best peace conference is a strong and efficient navy.' Sea power is recognized more and more as the strength of a great nation.

And so we are building the Navy for peace. We are building the navy also to maintain our foreign policy. We are building the navy to maintain the Monroe doctrine, which a few years ago was resurrected into newness of life and clothed in the vigorous language of Richard Olney.

We are building the navy to defend the proposed Nicaragua Canal, which I trust will never be built unless the American navy has the right, as it has the ability, to defend it against all comers.

We are building the navy for commerce. For a hundred years this country has lived largely within itself, and all our thought and purpose has been devoted toward the building up of our resources. Under the wise and beneficial system of protection this country has practically to-day made itself industrially independent of all the countries of the world. Protection has been the watchword of the past century—protection to American labor, to American industry, and to American homes—but I say to you that the watchword of the coming century will be 'commerce.'

Commerce will mean all that protection has meant and a great deal more. It will mean that we will not only build our own railroads, but at the same time we will send our locomotives to draw trains across the transcontinental roads of Asia and Europe. We will not only build our own bridges, but will build bridges to span the streams of Africa. It will mean that we will not only hold on to this home market of ours, the best in the world, but we will seek the markets of the Orient, and in the development of our commercial supremacy, which, in my mind is sure to come, the navy will play an important part."

"We are building the navy for peace, for the maintenance of our foreign policy, and then we are building our navy for civilization. This country embarked in the war with Spain for the purpose of freeing the suffering Cubans from the tyranny of Spanish rule.

Under the rules of war, to fight our enemy where she was most vulnerable was one of the first principles of successful warfare; and so, forced by the canons of international law to leave the harbor of

Hong Kong, the fleet of Dewey made for the harbor of Manila, and there in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet won the day, and the Spanish sovereignty of the Philippines passed by the rules of war over to ourselves. This was later ratified by the treaty of peace.

Whether it would have been better for Dewey to have sailed away and left these islands and those people to the jarring of domestic tribes, to become eventually the spoils of other nations, it is too late now to discuss. What their future may be I do not know. Perchance we may annex them permanently to ourselves, or we may civilize them until they arrive at that stage of civilization and of progress where they can erect a government of their own, a republic whose influence will penetrate through all the darkened portions of the Orient and start the fires of liberty on every altar. But that I leave to destiny and the future to reveal. This I know, that our duty now is clear; our duty is to civilize those people, and toward that end there will be ten thousand ministering angels. The American school-teacher with her spelling book may enlighten the mind; the American missionary with his Bible may soften the heart; the American tourist and the American traveller may teach them the rules of living and the laws of trade; but I say to you that in the immediate years, while these people are barbarous, as they are to-day, and half civilized—when they recognize no virtue that is not accompanied by force—that the American battleship, fashioned by American hands, filled by American seamen, answering to every call and command, with an American flag above it that never waved over any people but to bless and save. I say, that the American battleship, that never bore a commission of duty but what it carried a message of hope, will do more to civilize these people than the ten thousand sweeter and gentler influences which mold the minds of more civilized people. It will teach them that liberty is not license, but that all true liberty is liberty under law, respect for order, and reverence for justice."

HAS STUDIED THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

About a year ago Mr. Foss visited foreign countries and went through the navy yards of France, Germany and England, devoting the whole summer to the investigation of naval policies abroad. A number of new features which he found to be good,

he has attempted to ingraft into our naval system; not with a view of making our navy like foreign navies, because he does not believe in that—but it is his opinion that sometimes good points can be gotten from other navies that are worthy of being Americanized—so to speak—and improved. He believes that whatever we do for our navy we should be thoroughly American in our methods, and build up an American system.

During his stay in Europe Mr. Foss met the President of France, visited the Emperor of Germany upon his private yacht; met the Ministers of Marine in various countries, was entertained by admirals, rear-admirals, vice-admirals, and, in short, was shown the courtesy due a worthy representative of our great nation, thus having every opportunity of studying the navies of the world. In the Mediterranean Admiral Dewey was stationed at the head of the Adriatic Squadron, and he spent two or three days with him.

HIS FUTURE CAREER.

Upon Mr. Foss' return from Europe a great many of his friends came to him and were anxious he should be a candidate for Governor of Illinois this year; but he refused to entertain the idea. He believes that his mission for the present, at least, is where he now is, in Congress furthering the interests of the American navy, and he thinks this will be his proper place for a few years at least—believing, as he does, that there is no more important work that any man can do for the next eight or ten years, than to build up a strong and splendid navy for our own country, which will do much to forward the interests of trade and commerce on the high seas, and at the same time establish the American name the world over.

The friends of Mr. Foss predict for him a brilliant future; his high character, magnetic personality and strong will, make him a natural leader of men, while his education and experience qualify him to be entrusted with large responsibilities.

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MODEL VERMONT HOMES.



HOME OF EX-GOVERNOR CARROLL S. PAGE AT HUNT PARK.

VERMONTERS IN SPRINGFIELD.

AMONG the societies of Vermonters in the United States the Springfield Association of the Sons and Daughters of Vermont can justly claim to be one of the largest and most flourishing organizations of the kind in existence. The annual meeting and banquet of the society for 1900 took place on December 14, in Memorial Hall, where more than 150 residents of this prosperous Massachusetts city who claim Vermont as their birthplace assembled to honor the Green Mountain State.

Members of the Women's Relief corps served the dinner in the dining hall of the building at 7 o'clock, the tables being arranged about a central table, around which were gathered the officers and guests. For buttonhole bouquets each person received a sprig of evergreen, sent from Vermont for the occasion. While the courses were being served the Springfield Male quartette, W. E. Hosmer, E. C. Bliss, W. G. Chamberlin and H. C. Carter, sang selections.

After eight o'clock, when the menu, which consisted largely of old Vermont dishes had been disposed of, all went to the main hall, and while a special committee was making nominations for officers, the quartet gave a concert. Miss Caroline B. Howe of Hinsdale, in readings was heartily received, for many of her recitations dealt with the characters which one might encounter in a Vermont village. President H. C. Bliss then called upon Rev. Flynt M. Bissell to respond to the toast, "The State of Vermont."

President Bliss followed with a tribute to the Vermonters in the Civil war. He concluded with the words: "These green hills are good hills to come from, for there is no country where the air is purer and morals are better than Vermont." The committee then reported nominations and officers were elected. Because of his wish to retire from the leadership, Mr. Bliss was not re-elected.

The new officers elected will be found under the title Vermonters Abroad.

"OLD HOME WEEK."

VERMONT is to have an "Old Home Week" and the General Assembly of the State has designated and set apart the calendar week which includes the 16th day of August in each year as a special season

during which any town or group of towns may arrange for appropriate celebrations to welcome returning Vermonters. An appropriation to promote the general observance of "Old Home Week" was also made by the Legislature. Following this legislation an organization was formed with a membership of over five hundred representative Vermonters to carry out the purposes of these measures. A constitution was adopted, the salient features of which are given below:

"The name of this organization shall be 'The Vermont Old Home Week Association'.

"The purpose of this association is to strengthen the ties of kinship and friendship existing between native born Vermonters at home and abroad; to renew the acquaintances of the days of Auld Lang Syne; to encourage the observance throughout the state of Old Home Week and to promote such local celebrations of this reunion season as the people of any town or city may propose.

"Any native born resident, or adopted citizen of Vermont, shall be eligible to membership in the association, and may become a member upon signing the articles of association, or this constitution."

The officers are as follows:

President—Gov. W. W. Stickney, of Ludlow.
Vice-presidents—Lieut.-Gov. Martin F. Allen, of No. Ferrisburgh; Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor, of Proctor.

Secretary—Charles S. Forbes, of St. Albans.
Treasurer—Elias Lyman, of Burlington.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Addison county—Thad M. Chapman, of Middlebury.

Bennington county—Charles H. Darling, of Bennington.

Caledonia county—C. J. Bell, of Walden.

Chittenden county—J. L. Southwick, of Burlington.

Essex county—E. M. Bartlett, of Island Pond.

Grand Isle county—N. W. Fisk, of Isle La Motte.

Franklin county—Olin Merrill, of Enosburgh Falls.

Lamoille county—Roger W. Hulburd, of Hyde Park.

Orange county—C. S. Emery, of Chelsea.

Orleans county—Seymour Lane, of Newport.

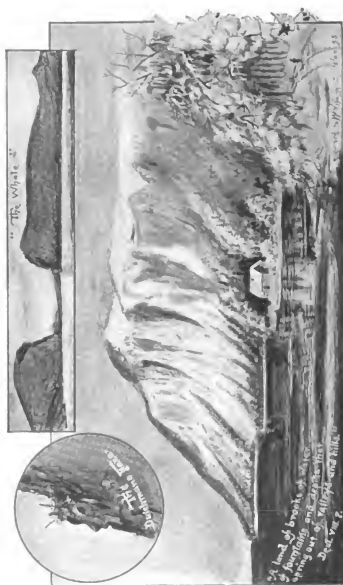
Rutland county—H. O. Carpenter, of Rutland.

Washington county—Hiram Carleton, of Montpelier.

Windham county—E. H. Porter, of Wilmington.

Windsor county—J. E. Pollard, of Chester.

The February number of THE VERMONT will contain further information concerning "Old Home Week," and a number of letters from Vermonters residing in other States approving the proposed reunion will also be published. Brief communications on the subject are solicited.



A WINTER SCENE IN VERMONT—WILLOUGHBY LAKE.



A WINTER SCENE IN VERMONT—ON THE CONANT TRAIL.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

JULIUS J. ESTEY.

BY O. L. FRENCH, EDITOR OF THE VERMONT PHOENIX, BRATTLEBORO.

IN deciding upon the publication of a series of chapters upon Vermont men of today, THE VERMONT

has done wisely in choosing Gen. Julius J. Estey of Brattleboro, a Vermonter to the manner born, to lead the list. If there has ever been a typical New England product, finding full and large development here in the Green Mountain State, the product and the man was Jacob Estey, the father of Julius J. Estey. Beginning life under the most adverse circumstances, without even the primitive advantages of his day in the way of early education and youthful influences, by the power of the native force that was in him he developed into one of the strong men of his time—a man who in strength and coolness of head, in grasp of affairs, in the building up of a great business industry, and in his devotion to his own ideals in religion and in personal life, stands as a monument in the memory of the younger generation that knew him. Of this parental stock came Julius Jacob Estey, the only son of Jacob Estey. He was born in Brattleboro in January, 1845. He

was educated in the public schools of this village, going from them, in obedience to a strong and inborn military instinct, to

Norwich University, where, however, he took only a partial course, returning to Brattleboro to become a partner in the



Photo by Henry,
Brattleboro.

A handwritten signature of Julius J. Estey in dark ink. The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name 'Julius' and last name 'Estey' clearly legible.

firm of J. Estey & Company which was then on the eve of its great development. Had he followed his own youthful im-

pulses, he would, even then, have cast his lot with the men who were then in the closing days of the struggle to preserve the Union. Upon the final organization of The Estey Organ Company he became the treasurer of the concern, his associates in business being his father as president, and his brother-in-law, Levi K. Fuller, afterward one of the most active and most esteemed of Vermont's governors, as vice-president. The magnificent growth of the business brought great responsibilities upon the firm, of which General Estey bore his full share, and this the burden of the years, bringing as it has the death of his father in 1891, and of Ex-Governor Fuller in 1896, has largely increased. Since the death of ex-Governor Fuller, General Estey has been at the head of the business, having associated with him his two sons, Colonel Jacob Gray Estey and Captain Julius Harry Estey.

On the business side of life General Estey has a large grasp of affairs, an acquaintance with men, broadened by much travel, such as few enjoy, and a natural tact in mingling with all sorts and conditions of men, while strictly maintaining his own individuality. No man of to-day enjoys to a greater extent the confidence of his own townsmen. He represented Brattleboro in the legislature of 1876 and was one of the senators from Windham county for the biennial term beginning in 1882. He has been an active factor in the work of the Republican party of Vermont, was delegate-at-large from Vermont to the Republican national convention in 1888, and was one of the active men of this State in the work of the Republican National League.

His large business interests and his activity in other directions have not prevented him from being a good and helpful Brattleboro citizen. His most notable local connection outside that of his own firm has been as president of the People's National Bank, a position which he has filled with ability ever since the death of the first president of that prosperous institution in 1886. He was elected president of the Brattleboro Young Men's Association upon its organization in 1883, and has filled that office ever since, throwing himself actively into its work and sustenance. In the minor activities of the town and village, he always bears his full share of responsibility.

A devoted believer, like his father, in the polity of the Baptist church, he has

given himself, without stint, to the work of that denomination, and is known at home and abroad as an active and devoted exponent of religious life. He has been president of the Baptist State Sunday School Association, and for several years past has held the presidency of the board of managers of the Vermont Baptist State Convention. He is a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union, whose meetings in Boston, he attends once in every two weeks. A recent event, marking the prominent place which General Estey holds in the work of his denomination, was the public meeting held in Boston, on the first Sunday in October, to give godspeed to thirty missionaries about to depart to India, Africa and other foreign stations, when General Estey presided.

But probably no religious or philanthropic work which he has ever done has lain so close to his heart, or brought him such personal satisfaction, as that which grew out of his intimate relations with the late Dwight L. Moody. General Estey is one of the men to whom Mr. Moody looked as a friend of his heart, to whom he confided his plans, and on whom he leaned as on a good right hand. General Estey has been the treasurer of the Northfield Seminary ever since that unique and uplifting institution was established by Mr. Moody. He has helped forward its work in every possible way, as he has that of the boys' school at Mt. Hermon, of whose board of trustees he is a member. He has also been for several years the treasurer of Vermont Academy at Saxton's River.

Were it desirable to convert this sketch into a catalogue, numerous minor positions of confidence and responsibility held by General Estey would be put in the list. He was for a term of years the president of The Estey Piano Company of New York City. He is a director of the Estey Manufacturing Company, makers of furniture, of Owosso, Mich. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia.

General Estey's military record dates from his early manhood. With a young man's enthusiasm he organized the Estey Guard of Brattleboro in 1874, and was elected its captain and held that office until his election as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Vermont National Guard, in 1881. He became colonel of the regiment in 1886, and in 1892 he was promoted to the command of the brigade,

from which office he received his present title, and this position he held until, in November last, by his own recommendation, the general assembly of Vermont legislated the brigade organization out of existence. No man has ever been more active and efficient in work for the National Guard, or has set a higher ideal, or exerted a better influence upon the rank and file of our Vermont militia. I suppose that if the truth were told, General Estey would rather have made the military life his profession, and have won his laurels in the field, than have received any other earthly distinction.

The best is always reserved to the last, and that is why I have neglected to say until this closing paragraph, that General Estey has been the treasurer of the Valley Fair, the greatest and most successful, as it is the most picturesque, of all Vermont agricultural institutions, ever since its organization, and to this day, while Colonel Hooker guarantees the weather, General Estey sells the tickets, counts the money and signs the checks with all the enthusiasm of a horny-handed Vermont farmer.

He married in 1867, Florence, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Gray of Cambridge,

N. Y., a woman who is loved and admired by everybody in the Brattleboro community. The Estey homestead has always been the center of a gracious and helpful social influence. The great grief of the life of General and Mrs. Estey came in the death of their youngest son, Guy Carpenter Estey, a boy of rare promise and endowment, in 1897. The two older sons already mentioned are in the harness of business life, diligently to uphold their father's hands and to maintain and advance the traditions of The Estey Organ Company.

It is not necessary for the information of any Vermonter to say that Gen. Estey is the most approachable of men, that he never goes looking for trouble, and that long association with men has given him wide and generous toleration for views and ways of life which differ from his own, and have made him in the best sense a citizen of the world.

The limit of this article was placed by the publisher of THE VERMONT in 1300 words. If he had added another cipher I would undertake to tell about a few of the really good things, hidden from the public view, which I and a few other personal friends know of "the General."

.....

ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

In Memoriam.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR

No shadow darkens the resplendent day!
 O mother Nature, dost thou make no moan
 When he, thy son and lover, lieth prone,
 Breathless, and silent? All the hills are gay
 In pomp of gold and crimson, and the play
 Of royal banners shining in the sun,
 Proudly rejoicing as for victories won!
 Hath thy great heart no need to weep or pray?
 And Nature answered:—"Nay, I but rejoice!
 I bid my vales be glad, and all my streams;
 I bid my mountains crown themselves with light,
 And every late bird lift a joyful voice;
 For lo! at length the radiant morning gleams,
 And he who once was blind hath done with night."



REVIEW of the MONTH



THIS department will be established in the February number in order that the review of events may begin with the opening month of the New Year and the New Century. But the editor cannot allow this occasion to pass without paying his tribute of respect to one of Vermont's most distinguished and loyal sons who passed away on November 30. I refer to Hon. Franklin H. Orvis of Manchester, for nearly half a century proprietor of the famous Equinox House.

Mr. Orvis was born in Manchester, Vt., July 12, 1824, his ancestors for two generations being Vermonters. He obtained his education at the Burr Seminary and the Union Village Academy of Greenwich, N. Y. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Wisconsin, Illinois and New York. He entered the hotel business about 1860, when he opened the Equinox House in Manchester, and became the pioneer of the summer resort business in Vermont.

Mr. Orvis was the prince of landlords and the Equinox under his management became one of the most popular summer hotels in America. In the winter of 1872 he began the management of the St. James Hotel at Jacksonville, Florida. He subsequently managed the Putnam House at Palatka, and the Windsor Hotel at Jacksonville. All of these houses gained great popularity under the management of Mr. Orvis. He retired from the hotel business in Florida in 1891 and devoted

his time entirely to his business in Vermont.

Franklin H. Orvis was a thorough American and a patriotic Vermonter. He took great interest in public affairs and possessed a profound knowledge of political subjects. He never sought office but



From the Troy Times.

HON. FRANKLIN H. ORVIS.

was twice elected to the State senate." He was a stalwart Republican and a zealous advocate of Republican principles. Mr. Orvis was public spirited and generous, and loved his native State. A wife, and five sons, Paul W., Edward C., William F., George A., and Louis C., survive him.



EDITOR'S STUDY

THE NEW VERMONT makes its initial bow at the dawn of a new year and a new century. It extends the compliments of the season to old and new readers alike. Nearly six years have passed since this magazine was established. The enterprise was undertaken with full knowledge on my part that several similar publications had fallen by the wayside after a precarious existence of a few months. At the outset I realized that Vermont possessed abundant resources for maintaining a State magazine, and I relied upon the patriotism and loyalty of the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State to support a monthly publication devoted exclusively to Vermont and Vermonters. The sixty-five numbers of this magazine issued since August, 1895, fully attest the wealth of material in history, literature, art, natural attractions, and resources which Vermont possesses, and they also record and illustrate the noble deeds and proud achievements of her people of this and other decades. This magazine underwent the customary struggle for existence experienced by its unsuccessful predecessors. It passed the crucial period with its head above water and I leave it to the individual reader to form an opinion as to the present condition of THE VERMONT. From the appearance of the current number. Its subscribers to-day are numbered by thousands where a few years since they were but hundreds. This magazine is now a regular monthly visitor in hundreds of homes in every county in Vermont and it also goes regularly to Vermonters residing in thirty-four different States. Its subscribers include the most intelligent and prosperous Vermonters at home and abroad. An evidence of its growing popularity is shown in the fact that during the past four weeks more than two hundred and fifty new subscribers have been added to its yearly list, including subscribers residing in a score of different States.

The change in form at this time to the standard size of Metropolitan magazines has been made at the request of many subscribers and advertisers. There are obvious advantages of the new form which will doubtless commend themselves to readers

of THE VERMONT. THE NEW VERMONT has treble the number of pages of the old. The quality of the paper is better than before. A permanent design of an artistic and distinctive character embellishes the cover. It was designed by a young and promising Vermont artist, a Brattleboro boy, Paul Revere Henkel, who has a studio in New York City. The half-tone work in THE VERMONT will be, as heretofore, of the highest grade and finest quality. It is perhaps self-evident to all that it is a costly publication to get up. It is perhaps not so self-evident that the proportion of cost would be very greatly reduced if the circulation could be materially enlarged. The investment, for instance, in the many and very fine engravings that are a feature of every number, would serve the same purpose for an edition of fifteen thousand copies that they serve for the five thousand—the number of this issue that is printed. And the same expense that goes into the preparation of matter and into the very expensive making up and making ready of the forms would answer for an edition several times as large.

The changes and improvements made have materially increased the cost of publishing THE VERMONT. Every reader will, I think, concede that this magazine is worth the price asked for it. For a distinctively State publication the price is low. But instead of increasing the subscription rate to meet the additional cost of publication I confidently rely upon the loyal and earnest support of Vermonters everywhere to increase the subscription list and expand the advertising pages.

The Editor's Study has received from the compiler, Hon. D. K. Simonds, of Manchester, Vermont, an exceedingly entertaining work in two volumes, entitled: "American Wit and Humor." It is a choice collection from various sources classified under appropriate headings of the brightest sayings and funniest jokes. The volumes are daintily bound in cloth and are published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. Sent postpaid for \$1.10 by D. K. Simonds, Manchester, Vt.

ANTOINE'S VERSION OF EVANGELINE.

BY ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

M'sieu Fores' Strim:—

One evelin we'll set by de stof-heart, a smokin
tabacca,
As fas' as de chimney was smokin de spruce an'
de balsam.



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROWLAND E. ROBINSON.

M'sieu Mumsin he'll mos' mek me cry wid his
readin' a story, was write, so be say, by great
long American feller.

Baout a Frenchmans, he'll lose of hees gal long
go, in Acadie.

You'll hear of it, prob'ly, haow one gone on one
sloop, one on anudder.

One scratte dis way, one scratte dat way, never
togetdier,

Till bese of it hol', an' de feller was ready for
die off.

It mek me felt soble, for hear mah frien' read it,
sof'ly.

For it saun' lak de vowse of mah mudder, w'en
he sing to me,

"Dor' p'tite," dat tam Ah'll was bebbly, an lie nalf
half sleep un hees bosoms,

One ear an' one heye hopen for lissin an' what be
go on.

Two tudder shut saun, fas' sleep on de brea' of
mah mudder;

It bring it all back, as Ah'll hear it an' see it, dem
day tam,

De bump of de hin' leg an' fore leg of de chair on
de hard floor,

As she rock me, "Dor' p'tite, dor' p'tite," all de
tam sing mah hol' mudder.

De bumbly bee bumbin' all over de marigol posy,
De bobolink ringin' hees bells 'bove de medder
where hayin'

De manns was, an' de wheat fiel' where hwomans
dress all in blue gown

Was scoop for reap off de grain shinin' more yaller
as gold was.

On de river, a Hingin was puddle his canoe more
lasy

An' slow as de move of de water, an' o'er de fiel'
an' de river

De blue sky scoop daown to de big hwood.
So it come back to mah remblar wid de nowse of
de readin'.

An' mek me for feel kan' o' oncomfable happy,
Lak a feller dat heat up all of hees mud-turkey
keep wishin'

He'll have it for heat it, forever more some of it.

W'en he'll finish hees read, Ah'll tink while Ah'll
finish mah smokin'.

Haow Ah'll mek it come off grea' deal more better
for pleasant

'F Ah was dat great long American feller dat
wrote it.



ROBINSON'S EVANGELINE.
Pose by Miss Grace Perry, of Readshoro.
Photo by L. Holzer Crozier.

For Gabriel, Evangeline an' all dar was hear of de
story.

Gabriel was dat kan' o' mans Solen Briggs was call
it philosofy.

W'en de post' hoffice an' telegraph ant bring it no letter,
W'en de sloop an' de stlimboat an' de railroad ant bring it hees gal back,
Ner took heem to de place where Evageline was be a stoppin'.

An' he fan' aout he can' fan aout where she was have been gone to,
He'll mek aout hees min' dat everyting come to de feller dat waitens,
Hegoin' do dat. An' bombye Evageline for come to beem.
So he'll sharp off hees haxe an' beegin for chomp aout some clearin'.
Every nourse of de win' dat he hear in de taup of de tree blow.



ANTOINE AT HOME.
From a photo by Hon. John W. Titcomb taken in the
Canadian Woods.

Every nourse of de tree dat he chaup an' come tomble bover,
Dey say: "Bombye Evageline comin' bombye she'll comin'."

De bird from de sous come, de bird from de noit' come, dey tol' heem de sem t'ing.
De wil' geese draggin' de sky wid hees harrier in spring lam,
In de fall, de black string of crow pullin' de las one to de sea-shore,
All tol' heem dat "Bombye, hees leetly gal comin' from somewhere."
So he'll buil' for it up dar a nice leetly lawg haouse all smooze off.

De side, an' cover wid whitewash, an' notch all de alidge of de shingle,
An' under de t'ree window he sow some marigol' posy.

Hot bes' t'ing of all he feel plump of, was bed of beautiful onion,
All summer he cally weed it, in fall it was beeg as tea-sasser;
Den he pull it an' braid it in long string an' hang it on side of de haouse up,
Where blow by de breeze of de evelin, de pref-farme was carry long way off.
An' w'en he look of it, he'll said: "Haow Ah'll weesh dat leetly gal comin'!"
For help me heat off dat onion. Prob'ly she'll t'ink Ah'll freght it,
Ant rember for love, but Ah'll love it dat gal, more as onion,
An' mah heart grow lonesick for waitin' more as waitin' onion for supper."

All lone in de dark wood porr Evageline wander,
All de star an' de moon from de sky, de noit' wets was blow off,
An' haow! lak some wolf, an' bite her wid col' toof;
De black cloud spill hees rain drop daown on her an' mek her more cu'er,
De wit' haow! more wolffy an' laoud an' bite her more harder,
An' somet'ing scareful creep toward her in every black shadder;
An' her heart was grow lonesick for all de scare t'ing raoun' her,
Her heart was so lonesick afore for all her long lookin'.

Jus' w'en she was ready for give up, so scare', so tire', so hongry,
She'll feel of de smell of onion, an' rise up rifeesh an' go on.
Trough de snatch of de brier dat ketch an' tear off her clo's off,
Trough de switch of de bushes dat wheep her lak forty hui' school-mom,
'Gaiust de bump of de tree dat was paoun' her lak maul drivin' wedges,
She feller dat smell, lak haoun was chasin de rabbit,
An' bombye it brought her to clearin' where she'll seen lit in winter,

F you'll ever been hongry all day, an' come home for heat some mud-turkey.
F you'll ever be dry all a hot day, den fan de col' spring a bublin',
I den you know haow she feel wen she faint on de floor an' it bopet,
An' she fall on de harm of her Gabriel. If you'll ant, Ah'll can tof you.
Wal, den dey was marry, an' leeve happy togedder,
But prob'ly dey was tam w'en dey weesh dey ant fan one another.

ANTOINE BASKETTE

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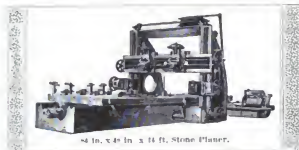
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FEBRUARY, 1901.

VENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

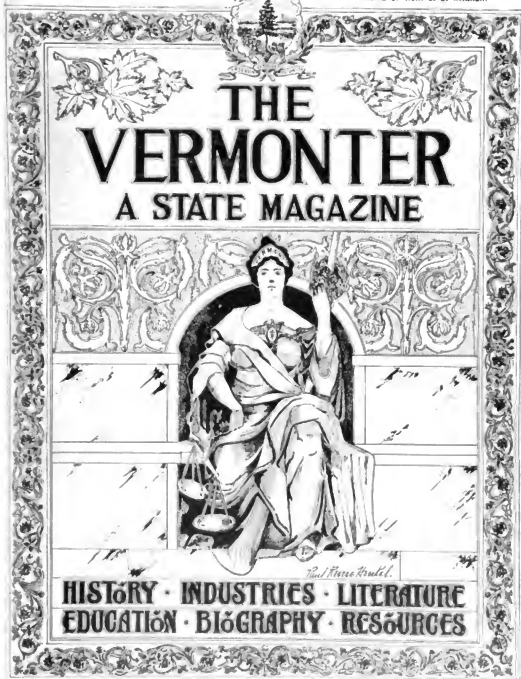
"THE GEOLOGY OF VERMONT." By PROF. HENRY M. DEELY.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN.

VERMONTERS ABROAD.

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THE VERMONT.

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CAMEL'S HUMP FROM THE EAST AND WINDOMKI RIVER

THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI

FEBRUARY, 1901.

No. 7.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

II. THE GEOLOGY OF VERMONT.

BY PROFESSOR HENRY M. SEELY OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

ONE opens a map of the colonies, say at the time of the French and Indian war, and looks for Vermont, and looks without finding. The space wedged in between Lake Champlain and the Connecticut river is plotted and named as a part of New York.

It is interesting to a Vermonter to trace the development of the mapping of the State; how this blank space became filled in. The bare outline of the State first appears. The Connecticut on the east affords a definite border; so Canada on the north and Massachusetts on the south. The Champlain forms a fairly good boundary part of the way on the west but farther to the south the line is a wandering one, varying and uncertain. Later this west line becomes fixed on the maps and is henceforward rigid. Lines indicating river courses come in and an array of angles showing the position of the mountain spine of the State. Then heavy straight and broken lines parcel out the State into counties and finer lines show the divisions into towns. Circles and dots drop in to show the situation of the larger and smaller villages. Possibly an attempt will be made to show the proportional height and contour of the land, giving thus the topography of the State.

And the map is said to be complete; in a way it is. But under the green of forests and of shrubs and of herbage, there lies another Vermont out of common sight, yet the substance and strength of the Green Mountain State. This underground Vermont has been charted to some extent and its general features drawn. But it will not be even fairly well known until the measuring line of the special surveyor has been laid in care upon its many and varied

rocks; their position, thickness and extent, their metes and bounds determined; and as well, the character and contents of these rocks by long-continued and careful study made evident.

Facts and observations concerning the geology of Vermont have been contributed



PROF. HENRY M. SEELY.

by many persons, but careful and systematic work has been done by comparatively few men. Some of these, volunteers in the field, have worked because of their love for this work, and have found their reward in the results of their labors. Others just as ardent in study have had behind them ap-

proportions, meager appropriations, from the funds of the State. It is from the labor of the latter, those aided by the State, that a systematic knowledge of the rocks of the State has chiefly come. The early leaders in Vermont geological study have had a varying and scattered band of followers, yet each individual, diligent and careful, has helped to lighten some dark corner, so in a way contributing to the illuminating of the whole.

The names of men doing special service in the field of Vermont geology come quickly to mind. Standing at the head of the pioneers, is without doubt that of the Rev. Zadock Thompson. His *History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and Statistical,*

sonal work, and beyond this he had the power of pressing into his service the best scientific ability of the whole country, thus accomplishing a vast amount of work which his own engagements would not permit him to do.

The decade near 1830-1840 was one of great general interest in geology. By means of lectures, discussions, and explorations, the subject was brought to the attention of the people. Under legislative authority, geological surveys in various states were organized and entered upon. The example of the State of New York, particularly was of great influence. As early as 1836, the matter of a State geological survey was brought to the attention of the legislature



REV. ZADOCK THOMPSON.

published at Burlington in 1842, is a treasury of knowledge from which writers of later periods have drawn supplies. Nearly a score of years before publication, this active and successful student of the *Natural History of the State* had busied himself in the accumulation of his material.

This professor of Natural History in the University of Vermont, this preacher, this man of vast and varied knowledge, has probably influenced science more in Vermont than any other person the State has produced. A pioneer, he ran lines for himself and others into new fields. Physiographic geology was especially advanced by him. He could do well his own per-



PROFESSOR CHARLES B. ADAMS.

of Vermont. The following year, 1837, such a survey was the subject of a favorable report by the Chairman of the Committee on Education. But it was not until 1844 that the legislature authorized a State geological survey, and set aside the sum of two thousand dollars annually for the term of three years.

The Governor, William Slade, appointed as State Geologist Charles B. Adams, at that time, professor of Natural History in Middlebury College, a man of great scientific acquirements. He associated with himself as chief assistants the Rev. Zadock Thompson and the Rev. S. B. Hall. Other assistants, paid and volunteer, joined the

force. Many towns of the State were visited, and to a greater or less extent explored. Over twelve thousand specimens of rocks, fossils and minerals, were collected, which later were to form suites to be distributed to the literary and medical educational institutions of the State; the most complete collection, however, to be deposited at Montpelier.

A preliminary map was constructed, a portion of the specimens collected were labeled, and distributed, reports of progress were annually put into print; the grand results were to be gathered and presented in a final report.

But sad, such final report never came from the hand of the principal of the survey. The legislature of the State, at a

was set aside for three years for the purpose. The principal of the survey was directed by the act, to do work for which five thousand dollars would have been a small remuneration.

Professor Thompson entered upon his duties with an adequate appreciation of the greatness of the work committed to him. Stimulated by the valuable reports coming to him from surveys of other states, he proposed an admirable scheme for the publication of the Natural History of Vermont. He carefully prepared a full table of topics to be treated, and the three volume report, was to include a volume each, on Geology, Botany, and Zoology.

This proposed completion of the survey, begun with so much promise, came to a



PRESIDENT EDWARD HITCHCOCK.



PROFESSOR GEORGE H. PERKINS.

time of strange financial economy, failed to make an appropriation for completing the work. Prof. Adams had accepted a position outside of the State, and not long after he died. The undistributed specimens, charts, sections, and field notes, were in trays and boxes and these later were committed to the care of the State Librarian at Montpelier.

The completion of the survey with a broadening of its scope, by including Botany and Zoology, was, by legislative action late in 1853, committed to Prof. Thompson. His title was now State Naturalist. A sum of one thousand dollars annually

regretful ending. The health of Prof. Thompson failed and it was a dying lamentation that he could not be permitted to live to finish the work to which he was appointed, and on which his heart was set.

After the decease of Professor Thompson, in 1856, Judge Augustus Young was appointed State Naturalist. He appointed as assistant Mr. Albert D. Hager. This assistant, as far as possible, carried into effect the plans of Prof. Thompson in the arrangement of the collected geological specimens. These were placed in cases at the State House at Montpelier. A report on the history of the survey, a valuable one,

came from the hand of the State Naturalist, but none other. Death made his term of office short.

Then came a sharp disaster in the eventful history of the Vermont geological survey. The State House, in which the geological specimens were exhibited, was burned; the work of Adams and his successors went down in ashes.

Still the purpose of completing the survey was not abandoned. President Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, who had won an admirable name in the survey of his own State, Massachusetts, was called in. He was to be principal in what from previous losses was essentially a new survey.

With a scanty appropriation of four

in a report, and by the authority of the legislature these appeared in 1861 in two fine quarto volumes, the Report of the Geology of Vermont.

A small annual appropriation has been made by the State for the care and enlargement of the State cabinet, and for the payment of the salary of a State Geologist. So additions have been made to President Hitchcock's collections by the different State Geologists, notably by Dr. H. A. Cutting, Prof. G. W. Perry, and Prof. G. H. Perkins.

A legislative act in 1896 enlarged the duties of the State Geologist and set apart an additional sum for his work. Two valuable reports made to the Governor of the State, one in 1898 on the Marble, Slate and Granite Industries of Vermont, and a second in 1900 on the Mineral Resources of Vermont, have come from the hand of Prof. Perkins.

The problem of the geology of Vermont is confessedly a difficult one. The legislators, who have voted small sums from time to time, have had no adequate idea of the amount of careful investigation necessary to solve the problem. President Hitchcock in his report spoke of the rocks of Vermont as the most difficult with which he had ever attempted to grapple, and of the geological survey as a gigantic work for the little time given him. He regarded his survey as incomplete and claimed only to have laid a foundation for future superstructure. So Vermont has remained a field for farther geological investigations.

For the years past such work has been left mostly to volunteer students. Unique among these investigators has been the Rev. Augustus Wing, who with many of the surroundings and characteristics of Prof. Thompson, took up geological research. The relative age of the rocks in the western part of the State was a question of great interest to him. It became almost a passion with him to find out the truth. He explored, he observed, he collected; and abated not his self-imposed labor until the facts were revealed. The Vermont report had classed many varying deposits as Eolian Limestone. The limestones so placed, Mr. Wing showed to be made up of rocks of different periods. He also constructed a map showing both their relationships and the general geology of the district he had studied. His discoveries made an era in Vermont Geology.

Thus Prof. James D. Dana of Yale, in the *American Journal of Science*, May, 1877,



REV. AUGUSTUS WING.

thousand dollars, President Hitchcock and his assistants, Albert D. Hager, Edward Hitchcock, Jr., and Charles H. Hitchcock, carried on explorations, made measurements, and collected specimens through the seasons of 1857, 1858, and 1859. Thirteen sections of the rocks of the State on lines running east and west were made, thousands of specimens were collected along these lines, and later placed in the State House. Many observations of surface geology were made, and valuable facts collected. The various formations of the rocks were discussed, and a geological map of the State was prepared. The results, greater than could have been expected from the inadequate appropriations, were embodied

writes: "Mr. Wing, by the use of his spare time and amid the duties of teaching, accomplished vastly more for the elucidation of the age of the Vermont rocks than had been done by the Vermont Geological Survey."

• • • Mr. Wing's discoveries shed light not on these rocks alone, but on the general geology of New England and Eastern North America." Praise great for a quiet worker, but not too great for the ten years of loving toil.

Other students have entered the field of Vermont Geology which still offers so many opportunities for original investigation, and their work has helped to make plainer some of the obscure portions of geological history.

Members of the United States Geological Survey also have been working at problems

above the water, while profound depths find place in the ocean bed.

Let one push his fingers over several folds of cloth laid upon one another. Wrinkles perpendicular to the motion of the fingers will run before them. Looking at the continents of the globe such folds or wrinkles appear near the borders, for the most part, running north and south.

So the wrinkled earth and so Vermont has been standing in the water and out of the water. An elevation forms the back bone of the Slate; other worn wrinkles as the Adirondacks, and the White Mountains, flank the Vermont elevation.

We may well believe that upon these uplifts the forces of air, frost, rain, waves, have been at work, disintegrating, transporting, sorting, distributing the pebbles,



ARCHEAN TOP OF CAMEL'S HUMP.

within the State; particularly have they interested themselves in the age of the slate and marble deposits.

So the difficult questions of Vermont Geology are one by one being answered.

And the results of all these investigations as to the geology of Vermont! It may not be easy to tell in a few lines all that has been made out. Too many points are yet obscure.

Beginning back a little. By those who have carefully studied physical geography, it is said there is water enough on the globe to cover the round solid earth a mile deep. So the world would be as a drop of dew hanging in space. But the solid earth is not a smooth round ball; wrinkles on its surface have pushed some portions high

sand and clay in the near by sea. Plants and animals would here live, and dying leave their hard parts to increase the mass. In quiet seas, corals, and lime bearing animals, would contribute so much of cast off material as to form limestone beds. Out of such strata of pebbles, sand, clay, limestone, simple or mixed, were the rocks of Vermont chiefly made.

To determine the order, position, thickness and distribution of these rocks would seem a very easy work. The newer rocks ought to lie directly upon the older beneath, the fossils different in the different formations, should give a quick indication of their relative age.

And yet how many events have intervened since the early deposits were made!



What upliftings, thrustings, fractures, displacements, metamorphisms! Heat, pressure, water, have been doing their work; the lines of the original deposition have not usually wholly disappeared, but often the fossils have, and the rock has become a crystalline one. A limestone rock is here full of fossils, farther away the fossils have faded, and farther still, the rock is changed to a marble.

The age of rocks is chiefly recorded by their fossil contents. Metamorphosed strata give little clue to the time of their deposition.

We may assume that beneath the known rocks there is a basal mass, that has never been seen. Upon this are known rocks bearing evidence of stratification, yet without observed fossils. These old time rocks, geologists have come to call Archean. Of such are the tops of the Green Mountains.

And as the age of the schists, gneisses, soapstones, and crystalline limestones, metamorphosed rocks, of the eastern part of the State has not been made out, they for the present are included in the Archean. The granites of the State are so like rocks that have been melted and cooled, it is still difficult to determine whether they are really eruptive rock, or that after deposition in water, heat has obliterated all traces of their origin.

These too for the present may be included in the Archean.

West of the Green Mountain range metamorphism is less marked; the beds of rock are less disturbed. It is from these that the history of Vermont Geology must be read.

GRAY SANDSTONE.

The first rock within the State to register the time mark, is the much changed gray sandstone that in ridges flank the western slope of the Green Mountains. At intervals these ridges are notched by the breaking away of the formation; streams of water may go down, lines of travel may go up through these notches.

The sandstones here as elsewhere were apparently old time sea beaches.

RED SANDSTONE.

There is a strange uplift of rock, half way between the mountains and Lake Champlain; seen now chiefly as a line of knobs extending from Bridport to Burlington and north. Snake Mountain, Buck Mountain, and Lone Rock Point, still indicate the profound fractures and over thrusting these rocks at an early time underwent. In the tremendous strain to which they were subjected, the rocks were folded and in this folding the older sandrock was pushed up and over the newer rocks. This sandrock could not endure the sharp folding, it snapped, and its broken strata now form the wall-like western face of these elevations. The rounded hills and the red boulders strown over country east and south show something of the enormous



BRISTOL NOTCH.

wasting that has been going on since the elevation.

This rock early known as Red Sandrock is thought to be of the same age as the gray sandstone of the mountains. It is much varied in structure and composition. At Burlington, very compact and red in color, it is a noted building stone. Farther north it seems to have taken into its composition both lime and magnesia and becomes a beautiful variegated stone which when sawn has been known under the old name of Winooski Marble. Farther to the north, in the town of Georgia, slate of apparently the same age occurs, which holds in its layers strange and noted forms of early trilobites.

POTSDAM.

The Chasm at Au Sable, across the lake, is through a sandstone rock. This rock bears the name of a New York town, Potsdam, where it has been much quarried. Vermont offers no such gorges, but rock of the same age is found along the Vermont lake shore, and inland, particularly in Cornwall and Shoreham. At one time the Potsdam sandstone, with its trilobites and wave marks, was regarded as lying at the very base of all fossiliferous rocks. Now, however, it is placed higher up, yet still in the lowest series though but as the upper member of this series.

such subdivision as the Calciferous, suggesting whether the rocks might not properly be distributed between the Potsdam and the next higher formation. The Calciferous, however, takes its place among the formations of rocks; abundant fossils peculiar to these many strata have been found. It may be counted almost an era in the history of the Calciferous when in 1885, in a little patch of rock at the mouth of the Otter River, on the site of the former Fort Cassin, a discovery of forms new to science was made.

Wonderfully rich was the rock in these new forms; probably not less than forty



SNAKE MOUNTAIN

The whole series, which includes the gray and red sandstones, Winooski marble, Georgia slates, Potsdam sandstone, has come to be known—though not without here and there a protest—by the English geological name Cambrian.

BEEKMANTOWN.

Now going higher among the rocks, the one lying directly upon the Potsdam sandstone is not very unlike the Potsdam, but farther up it takes into its composition lime and magnesia. In the survey of New York it, from its mineral composition, was called the Calciferous sandrock. Early in the study few fossils were found in this rock, and some may have questioned the need of

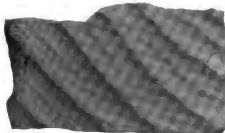
species, up to that time unknown, have since been studied and described. Later explorations have shown that Fort Cassin was not the only locality containing Calciferous fossils. They abound in many places,—Shoreham, Charlotte, Colchester, Providence Island, in Vermont; and in Beekmantown and the Mohawk Valley in New York especially are abundant in these recently discovered species.

GEOLOGIC NOMENCLATURE.

A distinct geological formation is by rule named for a locality where the fossils of the rock are especially shown. An exception early made in naming the Calciferous, now that it is known that there exists large

masses of Calcareous rock, and in many places a varied and abundant fauna is no longer appropriate or desirable.

So Fort Cassin, or Shoreham or Charlotte, would be a suitable designation for this group of rocks. The lead, however, of New York geologists has been mostly followed; two of these, Clark and Schuch-



RIFFLE MARKS—POTTRIAM. LAKE SHORE, VT.

ert, suggest Beekmantown. As perhaps no more desirable term has been proposed, it may be well to let the designation, Beekmantown, replace the outgrown one, Calcareous.

So of late a wealth of fossil forms has come from the Beekmantown; chambered and unchambered shells, straight, curved, and coiled; trilobites, brachiopods, and ostracods. Forms, problematical perhaps at present, approaching that named by Prof. James Hall. Cryptozoons have been found in places far apart and have been provisionally named.

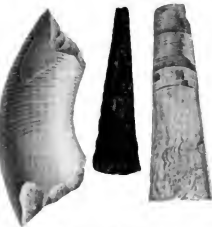
The whole formation has its own peculiar fauna, yet it so differs in parts that divisions in it have been recognized and named. These divisions known by the first letters of the alphabet are A, B, C, D, E, five.

A, at the bottom is made up mostly of hard magnesian limestones and sandstones; white and black chert abound in some of the layers; found in Shoreham and Mount Independence. B, is largely of limestone and in some places is exceedingly massive. Some parts are of dolomite, that is a rock composed of definite parts of lime and magnesia. This is seen on the old parade ground at Mount Independence and forms a large part of Thompson's Point. Straight chambered shells. Orthoceras and Cryptozoon are contained in this division. C, is mostly a Calcareous sandstone, weathering into fine lines like the grain of wood. No fossils yet are found in the division, but it contains many worm burrows known as Scolithus. D, is largely of layers of limestone and dolomite; is the richest in fossils.

Found at Fort Cassin and at many places along the lake and forms the greater surface of Providence Island. E, is also of limestone and dolomite with some narrow bands of slate. The division contains particularly trilobites and ostracods, minute animals having a carapace something like the valves of an oyster but the body of a shrimp.

Each lettered division has a thickness varying from near 300 to 450 feet; the whole Beekmantown in Vermont being from 1800 feet upwards; in round numbers 2000 feet. An extensive massive formation; apparently increasing in breadth and becoming richer in fossils as investigation proceeds.

The manufacturing industries of the Otter Valley are strangely connected with the Beekmantown strata. By some great earth movement the rock lying in the course of the stream has here and there been broken across; the rock on the south side of the fault has been lifted up, or that on the north side has been dropped down, so that a precipice has been formed. Over these Beekmantown precipices the waters of Otter, on their way to the lake, leap,



BECKMANTOWN FOSSILS

giving to Proctor, Middlebury, Weybridge, and Vergennes their valued water power,

"They builded better than they knew" can be repeated where better than at the battle monument at Bennington! The sons of patriotic fathers piled enormous block upon block, that they might remind themselves, and those who should come after them, of the deeds of the heroic men who made the word "Bennington" a synonym

of victorious self-sacrifice. But they did more! From massive Beekmantown stones, they erected a memorial, inscribed in the enduring stone itself, of the lowly life that was lived in the dim cycles before there was a generation of men. And time will only give a more distinct lettering on the monument to this record of Beekmantown life.

CHAZY.

Upon the upper layer of tough Beekmantown rock, in many places there is



OTHER FALLS, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

found lying a thin stratum of sandstone, having a peculiar tongue-like fossil shell, a *Lingula*. High up, it may be fifty feet, it may be nine hundred feet, is found also a rough sandy magnesian stone. Between this *lingula* sandstone and this magnesian stone, is a great limestone deposit; varying in rock structure, and varying in fossil contents, from the Beekmantown below. So this sandstone may be regarded as the base of another formation, the magnesian rock the top of the same.

Before the time of the American Revolution, stone was quarried in this formation at Isle La Motte, and early the formation was known as the Isle La Motte limestone. Later, however, from the richer fossil contents of the rocks at Chazy, a historic locality, across the lake, it took and has kept the name, Chazy.

A difference in composition, structure, and fossils, of the under, middle, and upper masses is so great that these may be des-

ignated by the letters A, B, C. It is, however, from division B that the formation has its chief value in commerce. Massive and tough, the layers offer a widely demanded building stone; and though not a true marble, it is sawn and used as marble. While walking the checkered tiling of the floors of public buildings, the Vermonter may still feel at home, for at his feet are sections of coiled *Maclurea* and wavy lines of *Stromatocerium* in the blue gray squares from Isle La Motte.

Division A, also from some of its compact beds, offers stone, which cut and polished as marble, is exceedingly beautiful with its ruddy dots and stars.

All the divisions of the Chazy are at various localities rich in fossil forms. Some portions of the rock contain what at first sight appear like nodular masses. These



CLIFF NEAR FORT CARRE.

of the size of the common smaller fruits, as currants, cherries, plums, are usually scattered through the rock, but at times forming the greater mass. Microscopic sections reveal their intricate organic structure, and though more study is needed to determine their actual relationship, they

seem most nearly to resemble the stone sponges of to-day.

LOCALITIES.

Among the localities of Chazy rocks especially interesting for study and observation, the following may be mentioned:—Isle La Motte, south of the marsh, divisions A, B, C; west shore of Grand Isle, C; southwest end of South Hero, A; south end of South Hero, opened by the new railroad, wonderfully massive, B; Basin Harbor, B. In the New York possessions, Chazy, A, B, C; Valcour Island, A, B, C; Valcour mainland, A; Bluff Point, Hotel Champlain, C; Quarry back of Bluff, A; Crown Point, B; Addison, Cornwall, Orwell, Vt., B.

A matter of further interest in the Chazy is the contributions its rocks may have made to the formation of marble. Further study will probably clear up the matter of the relationship of the fossiliferous limestone and the marbles. The present tendency perhaps is to place the marble lower down than formerly. Thus Beekmantown B, with its massive belts, might furnish a rock suitable, by metamorphosis, for the production of marble. However, the great thickness of the metamorphosed rock at Dorset mountain would indicate that all the lower limestones were involved in the production of the marble.

BLACK RIVER.

The Black River at Watertown, N. Y., passes through a rock so peculiar that it has been named for this river. The Black River rock in Vermont lies directly over the Chazy. It is not a very important rock, though somewhat strange; at its best estate being only from thirty to fifty feet thick. A limestone rock, black from carbonaceous material, makes a white lime when burned, breaks rather easily into rectangular blocks, and so is used in coarse constructions. It has been quarried and polished as a black marble for indoor use. It is, however, rather fragile and out of doors weathers to a lead color.

Some portions are very fossiliferous and these fossils are of great size. Particularly is this the case with the straight chambered shell *Orthoceras*. The *Maclureas* are both larger and smaller than those of the Chazy. A coral, *Columnaria*, looking like a petri-

fied honey comb and a sponge-like animal, a small *Stromatocerium*, are distinguishing fossils of the formation.

The rocks of the Black River are seen at advantage at Isle La Motte east side, north of the marsh, McBride's Bay, McNeil's Bay, Ball's Bay, Scotch Bonnet, Button Bay, Chimney Point, north, Larabees Point. It has been found as far south as Carver's Falls, Poultny River. At one time it was quarried at Larabees Point and sawn as a black marble.

The most wonderful fossiliferous deposit in the whole eastern country is that at Button Bay Island, where a stratum of nearly three feet of the Black River is wholly made up of the characteristic fossils, *Columnaria* and *Stromatocerium*.

TRENTON.

Trenton is a name that has superseded the poetic Indian word, *Kauy-A-Hoo-Ra*, "Leaping water"; the designation of the locality where fourteen miles north of



PHOTON FALLS.

Utica, N. Y., the water of Great Canada Creek leaps down precipices and runs between majestic rocky walls. This name is given to the widest limestone formation that exists in the whole country. Its place in Vermont is directly above the Black River, unless, indeed, we consider this latter rock as the basal portion of the Trenton itself.

The rock is mostly thin bedded, even slaty, in rarer cases massive; in a very few instances so straight and clear in cross fracture that for building no facing is neces-

nary. An illustration is the chapel walls of Middlebury College, the stone coming from a quarry in Cornwall.

The rock contains vast quantities of imbedded fossils and so may be distinguished in far away localities. While in Vermont the Trenton is not of prime importance, still in other states it is notable; as in Ohio and Indiana, for containing the natural gas, and in farther western states for holding vast quantities of lead ore.

Isle La Motte north, Grand Isle, South Hero, Cedar Beach, Addison Shores, and many inland points furnish fields for investigation of the Trenton rocks. Historic Crab Island near Plattsburgh, and Crown Point, N. Y., west of Black River quarry have yielded trilobites and orthocerata of great size.

UTICA SLATE.

One can sometimes tell where the topmost layer of the Trenton ends, but more frequently this formation passes by gradations into the next higher, the Utica Slate. The rock of this formation is for the most part a black fragile stone, useless for building purposes, fairly good for surface road-making, forms a rich slaty soil where exposed to the weather. In some parts which bear great evidence of strain and crushing the seams are filled in with white calcite. A glazing resembling anthracite often covers some por-

Hero, eastern half of Grand Isle, and often it skirts the bank of the lake going south. Adams Ferry in Panton and Jones Wharf in Bridport are favorite places for collecting fossils.

The thickness of the Utica is not well made out in Vermont; in New York in some localities it is thought to be a thousand



VERGENNES FALLS.

feet. The forms of animal life in this rock are not many; two especially characterize it, a graptolite and a trilobite.

Strides made in this division of Geology, Paleontology as it is called, can best be understood by instancing these Utica forms. Fragments of graptolites, fronds, have been known and figured these years in, text books. Recently Dr. R. Ruedemann has so worked out the fossil, that not only are the relationships of the fronds exhibited, but the form and character of the complete animal is made known.

So, too, thousands of trilobites have been discovered, and hundreds described. Yet, up to almost now, their complete structure, and especially their means of movement, have been a mystery. Now, however, largely by the study of Wolcott, Matthew, and Beecher, the life history of *Triarthrus becki*, the characteristic trilobite of the Utica, is well known as that of almost any living species.

It is especially to the careful study of Prof. C. E. Beecher of Yale University, that science is indebted to a knowledge of the trilobite in its complete form, not omitting the most delicate touches of its structure. The reader too is also indebted to the same investigator, Prof. Beecher, for



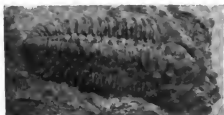
TRIARTHUS BECKI—C. E. BEECHER.

tions of the stone, which early led to excavations made with the hope of finding coal. Many sulphur springs flow from breaks in the rock, the mineral pyrite, probably by decomposition, furnishing a portion of the odorous gas.

Utica Slate is the rock of Alburgh, North

the accompanying rare view of the character of this Utica Trilobite.

And here we rest! The formations above the Archean have been mentioned. Repeating they stand—Georgian, Potsdam, Beekmantown, Chazy, Black River, Trenton, Utica. The Georgian and Potsdam are included under the more general



CALCEPHAL—TRENTON.

term, Cambrian. Champlain was the appropriate and expressive general name that the early New York geologists gave the rest. Later in deference to British authority the arbitrary designation, Lower Silurian, displaced Champlain. And now geologists are coming to accept as equivalent another English name, Ordovician.

Opportunities for complete measurements of the thickness of the strata are rare. But the following may be instanced. Calciferous, at East Shoreham, 1800 feet; Chazy, on Valcour Island, 890 feet; Trenton, at Norton's Bay, 314 feet.

It would be a venture to say that the whole of these fossiliferous rocks in Vermont have a thickness of 6000 feet. If, however, the venture were taken, with the probability of a great underestimate, the table of measurements would appear somewhat like the following:—

Utica,	Estimated	456 feet
Trenton,	Measured	314 feet
Black River,	Estimated	40 feet
Chazy,	Measured	890 feet
Beekmantown,	Measured	1800 feet
Potsdam,	Estimated	500 feet
Georgian,	Estimated	2000 feet

Total, - 6000 feet

Yes, and here we rest! Not that the world was finished; Vermont essentially was. Utica Slate is the latest of her old time rocks.

Just what occurred no one can tell. But apparently the uneasy earth, trying to adjust itself to the shrinking mass, wrinkled again; the worn down spine of the mountain range received a Himalayan uplift

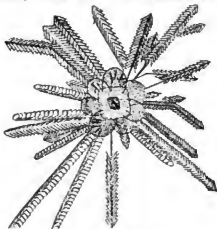
with minor folds at the sides of these mountains of the sky, these again to be worn down to the meager Mansfield and Camels Hump while the rest of the world was forming.

The water made rocks rose with the wrinkled sides of the mountain flanks. They were crumpled, cracked, heated, compacted. Evidences of life disappeared. The clays became workable slates, and the lower limestones crystallized marble.

The broad sea space between the Adirondacks and the mountains east was narrowed to the Champlain. Vermont that had been standing out the water and in the water, now stood out of the water, to be wasted while the continent westward was making. Mansfield and Camel's Hump and their fellow sentinels, worn and shrunken remnants of the cloud cleaving range, were old and gray, when the young Rockies appeared above the western waters. They have kept their watch until this, our new world, was complete.

GLACIAL EPOCH.

Yet another grand era was really wanting to make it complete. Greenland is in reality Whiteland. Over its surface snow



DIPLOGRAPTUS FRUTICOSA—UTICA.

has fallen and this snow has been compacted into ice which as a slow moving stream runs seaward. So to Vermont and the whole north an arctic winter came, when the world was nearly done.

Who can tell the cause? Was there an uplift of the northern land? The ice ran southward, broke the ledges of rocks that were in its course, carrying masses with it, made boulders, pebbles, sand and clay of these rocks, ground and scoured the rocks

beneath, filled valleys, ran up and over mountains, and changed for the better, what was in the summer time to be the fertile State of Vermont. Every freshly exposed rock beneath a clay bed reveals in part what was done.

But the summer did really come back! The ice melted, the boulders and broken materials which covered the surface were distributed and sorted by the great streams



GROUP OF CLAY STONES.—CLAY BANK, LAKE SHORE.

of thawing ice; gravels and sands and clays found their place. The glacial epoch was at an end.

CHAMPLAIN EPOCH.

Now a strange balancing took place; down 300-400 feet went the Vermont end of the beam; the waters of the ocean through the St. Lawrence Gulf regained something of their old time ground, making Champlain Valley a salt sea. Sea beaches were formed, whales disported in the waters, streams from the land and currents of the sea carried and distributed the finer materials over the floor of Champlain bay.

The triumph of the sea, however, was not permanent. Again the balance beam moved and now upward. The land and the bottom of the sea and their shells, the clays and their imbedded fossils, rose to the heights of to-day. The Champlain epoch came to an end. Then it was the thin last volume of less than mediæval time of Vermont geological history closed.

THE RECENT.

A new volume opened; the Recent. On its newly turned leaves are inscribed the doings of to-day; these doings not recorded in unknown cycles, as in the past, but more nearly as time is counted in the present. Trees, shrubs and lowly plants came back and filled the region with their greenness; beasts and birds found sustenance and shelter. In quiet the course of nature has been going on. Rarely, and with noise, a

swollen stream has left its former bed, or burden of rock has gone crashing and destroying down the mountain side. But the streams cut their new channels and fill the intervals without much ado; the pond, invaded by water-loving plants, becomes at first a bog, then a swamp, at length a meadow. Almost unnoticed, the contour of the country is really changing.

Great treasures of fossils there must be under the broad acres of our State; for in one narrow line of railroad cutting there was uncovered in the clays of Charlotte the skeleton of a whale, and from a bog on Mount Holly was brought to light the remnants of an elephant.

The borders of the lake give more evidence of the changes of to-day; as where the waves continually lapping at the exposed rock finally bite it away, or where on softer shores the spring frosts and spring currents so carve the land that it stands out in sharp and unique bluffs of clay.

THE LATEST GEOLOGIC DEPOSIT SOIL.

So quietly proceeds the forces of nature, that we almost overlook the marvel that is going on at our feet. Name if we will any stratum in all the column of rock of all the geological ages that have gone; call it if we will precious, most precious, of the pile. Then let us bring another in comparison. And this other? The layer that agencies of to-day have generously spread over all the deeper rocks of all the land



ELEPHANT TOOTH.

this covering made up of a comingling of pulverized rock, castings of humble animals, contributions of decayed plants, and the cast off debris of all organic beings; this stratum not deep, formed and forming year by year, to what other shall we compare it? This soil so slight, so insignificant in volume stands upmost of all layers, richer than all; this gift of geological agencies belongs to and crowns the



VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

BY MISS MARY E. ARTHUR.

AS inquiries come to us regarding the "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Vermont," it has been thought fitting that we accede to the request of many interested, and give a brief account of both the National Society, and the Society now organized in this non-Colonial State.

We have recently received a complete history of the National Society as prepared by Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, Historian of the National Society, whose various books and sketches of the colonial period of our country are familiar to most of us. It is from her statements we shall venture to call a few facts concerning the Society at large.

"The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" originated in Philadelphia more than nine years ago, organized by the election of officers on the 8th of April, 1891, with the understanding that this (Pennsylvania) State Society become a part of a National organization to be formed as soon as feasible. The different Colonial States and the District of Columbia responded promptly and heartily to the invitation to thus enter this national association, and societies were speedily started in the thirteen original States, and in Washington, D. C. "In those early days, this little District Society held within it the germ of the full flower of nationality that we enjoy to-day. It seems meet and right that all national organizations, whether to encourage science, philanthropy, or patriotism, should assemble in the capital of the

nation; and if we turn back to remote history and delve in antiquarian lore, we shall find that long before our nation existed hither the tribes came up. Here on this broad plateau, chosen by General Washington for the capital of the new Republic, the fires of many councils were once



Photo by
J. C. Moore.

MISS JESSIE WAINWRIGHT OF MIDDLEBURY.

lighted; and upon land now overshadowed by the Capitol, where laws are made for our guidance and protection. Indian chiefs of the powerful tribe of the Algonquins once legislated for their dusky warriors."

At the National Council held in April, 1896, it was decided to admit into the national organization societies formed by women of Colonial ancestry resident in non-Colonial States.

The work accomplished by the National Society through its arteries in the States Colonial and non-Colonial is, we trust, of enduring worth: lectures upon American History; the offering of prizes for original pictures upon Colonial subjects, and for essays upon Colonial history in the four women's colleges of Massachusetts—Radcliffe, Wellesly, Mount Holyoke, and Smith; the inauguration and observance of Flag Day; the arousing of interest, by some of the State societies, in favor of honoring the National Anthem at public gatherings; the appropriating of a generous sum of money for a five years' scholarship in American History in the University of Chicago; the preserving of historic documents; the protesting, before legislative bodies, against the destruction of valuable land-marks; the restoring of historic churches and mansions, and the marking of historic spots with tablets and monuments. The Pennsylvania Dames have restored and suitably furnished the room in the old Congress Hall, Philadelphia, in which the first and second Congress of the United States met, during the administration of President Washington. The formation, also, of a Relief Association for the aid of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war with Spain, proved no inconsiderable undertaking, since \$46,598.00 passed through the hands of the National Treasurer, and hundreds of boxes, filled with comforts and delicacies for the sick, were sent by the different State Societies, upon which no money value was reported. Many members worked personally for the relief of the soldiers, in union with other patriotic and philanthropic organizations.

The chairman of the "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Vermont"—Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, of Burlington—was appointed by

the National President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, in 1895—before the non-Colonial States were legally adopted into the National organization, but in view of their approaching admission. The society was incorporated under the laws of the State of Vermont on August 14, 1897, and since that time the association has been in full operation with officers duly elected.

The annual meetings of the National Society, C. D. of A., are held, biennially in Washington, D. C., and each State society, both Colonial and non-Colonial, has vote and voice in its proceedings.



Photo by Currier, Montpelier.

MRS. MARTIN F. ALLEN OF NO. FERRISBURGH.

The question is often asked, "how far back must one go in ancestral research to become a Colonial Dame?" The following "article" taken from the National Constitution—that Constitution by which every State society must abide—will answer plainly and definitely:

ARTICLE III.

The State Societies shall be composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall

have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in a Colonial government, or who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation.

All services which constitute a claim to membership must have been rendered before July 5th, 1776, but this date shall be held to include all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

And the "Preamble" of the Constitution will show quite clearly for what the "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America" stands:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, History shows that the remembrance of a nation's glory in the past stimulates to national greatness in the future, and that successive generations are awakened to truer patriotism, and aroused to nobler endeavor by the contemplation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers; therefore the Society of Colonial Dames of America has been formed, that the descendants of those men who in the Colonial period by their rectitude, courage, and self-denial, prepared the way for success in that struggle which gained for the country its liberty and constitution, may associate themselves together to do honor to the virtues of their forefathers, and to encourage in all who come under their influence, true patriotism, built on a knowledge of the self-sacrifice and heroism of those men of the colonies who laid the foundation of this great nation.

The officers for the ensuing year, elected at the annual meeting of this State Society held in Burlington in October last, are: President, Mrs. Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Brattleboro, Mrs. Edward C. Smith, St. Albans; Secretary and Registrar, Miss Mary E. Arthur, Burlington; Treasurer, Miss Caroline D. Smalley, Burlington.

VERMONTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The Vermont State Association of Washington, D. C., is to be reorganized after slumbering for seventeen years. Mr. N. L. Collamer of 1006 F Street, that city, a relative of Jacob Collamer, for many years

Senator from this State, is the moving spirit in the enterprise and is Secretary of the Committee on reorganization, whose Chairman is Col. Myron M. Parker. Admiral Dewey and the Senators and Representatives from the Green Mountain State have accepted honorary membership, and a meeting will be held on January 31 to adopt a constitution, elect officers, make arrangements for an old-time maple sugar party, and decide on an answer to the invitation of the Inaugural Committee to march forth as a body in the parade on March 4th. Much enthusiasm is being shown by Vermonters who are residents of



Photo by Burman.

MRS. E. P. WOODHULL OF NEWINGTON.

the Capital; and their relatives and friends now in Vermont or elsewhere throughout the country are requested to communicate with the Secretary (who is also a member of the Inaugural Committee) in case they expect to attend the inauguration either privately or in connection with some organization, or in case they desire honorary or associate membership.

The March VERMONTER will contain an illustrated article on the Boston Daughters of Vermont with numerous portraits.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items regarding natives of the State living beyond its borders. This army numbers 200,000 native Vermonters who are among the leading members of the communities where they reside, and include the most prominent and influential citizens of the State of their adoption. The natives of no other State living in other parts of the United States are so bound together by ties of birth, kinship and early associations, as are the sons and daughters of Vermont. This fact is demonstrated in the numerous organizations existing throughout the country of native Vermonters. There are more than a score of these societies: San Francisco, Denver, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Omaha, Buffalo, Brooklyn, Providence, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, and South Framingham having such societies. There are also many Vermonters in Washington, St. Louis, Sioux City, Iowa, and Manchester, N. H. The names and officers of the most prosperous of these Vermont societies are published below. The editor will be pleased to be advised of any changes occurring in the list of officers.]

THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and hereby requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication as early as practicable. In order to assist the sons and daughters of Vermont to effect an organization where none exists, the editor will upon application furnish a model form of Constitution and By-Laws for adoption.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, E. J. Sherman; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Fox, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1901: President, C. D. Hoxley; first vice-president, Rev. F. M. Bissell; second vice-president, H. J. Whitcomb; third vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, F. D. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, J. C. Dana, Mrs. Clark, Miss Ila B. Roberts.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Batchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Bontelle, Minneapolis.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

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REVIEW of the MONTH



In establishing this department—REVIEW of the MONTH—at the beginning of a New Year and a New Century, there is much that might properly be reviewed in the history of Vermont (for a comparison with current events and existing conditions in the field of human activities. It was one hundred and twenty-four years ago the seventeenth day of January that the territory now known as Vermont was declared a free and independent State under the name of New Connecticut. The Constitution of the new State of Vermont was adopted in July of the same year—1777. The year 1901 is the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the admission of Vermont into the Union.

The dawn of the New Year and New Century finds the business and material interests of Vermont in a prosperous condition. Peace and plenty abound within our borders. The signs of the times point to a marked increase in the development of the natural resources of the State in the immediate future. The attractions of Vermont as a summer resort and the advantages its mineral wealth offers for the investment of capital promise to be widely advertised at the Pan-American Exposition and on the occasion of "Old Home Week."

The month of January was marked by the formal opening for traffic of the New Rutland-Canada Railroad, the first passenger train being run from Burlington to Rouses Point (40 miles) across Grand Isle county, on the seventh day of the month. The new White River Valley Railroad, connecting Bethel and Rochester and running through a fertile valley, nineteen miles in length, was formally opened for business between Christmas and New Years. The projected electric railroad between St. Albans and St. Albans Bay and Swanton was surveyed. The Fall Mountain Electric Light and Power Co., was organized at Bellows Falls with a capital of \$100,000. The New England Asbestos Mining and Milling Co., organized at Fall River, Mass., for operating asbestos mines in Eden, Vt. The Harrison Supply Co., organized at Rutland, with \$100,000 capital for furnishing supplies for sawing and polishing marble. The St. Albans Hotel Company organized at St. Albans with a capital of \$50,000, to rebuild the Weldens House. The New England Bridge Co., organized with a capital of \$25,000, to operate the ships and plant of the old Vermont Construction Co., in St. Albans.

Among the real estate transactions of the month was the purchase of the Junction House property at White River Junction, by Gibbs & Wheeler for \$50,000 and the purchase of the Town's Hotel property by J. G. Ullery, of Brattleboro. A new hotel, the Melrose House, costing \$12,000, was opened in West Brattleboro.

Many State organizations and corporations held their annual meetings in January. The Vermont Christian Endeavor Society, the Vermont Epworth League and the Vermont Baptist Young People's Union held a successful Twentieth Century Convention in Burlington the first days of January. The Vermont Dairymen's Association held a largely attended meeting in Burlington, January 5th to 11th. The Vermont State Asso-

ciation of Fire Underwriters held its eleventh annual meeting in Burlington, January 15. The annual meeting of the Bennington Battle and Historical Association was held in Bennington, January 9. The annual meeting of the National Life Insurance Co., was held at Montpelier, January 15, when James C. Houghton was elected president and Joseph A. DeBoer vice-president and actuary. At the annual meeting of the New England Water Works Association, held in Boston, F. H. Crandall of Burlington was elected president.

The Vermont Presidential Electors met at the State House, Montpelier, January 14, and cast four electoral votes for William McKinley for president and Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president of the United States.

The mortality record for the month of January must necessarily be incomplete and can at the best include only those Vermonters at home and abroad who were sufficiently well known or prominent in life to be mentioned in the news columns of the daily and weekly press. Among these thus noted are Elijah W. Blaisdell at Rockford, Ill., born in Montpelier in 1850, a lawyer and one of the founders of the Republican party; Jonathan T. Buttolph at Iowa Falls, Iowa, aged 74, born in Middlebury, a banker; John C. Hulbert at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 83, born in Pittsford, lawyer; Daniel P. Walker at Lisbon, Ill., aged 83, a native of Manchester; George Nathaniel Pratt at Chicago, born in Shoreham in 1859, a merchant; Daniel A. Heald at New York, a native of Chester, aged 81, President Home Fire Insurance Co.; Brainerd M. Parker at Chicago, born in Fairfax, aged 63, a lieutenant in First Vermont Cavalry; Jonathan C. Ross at New York, born in St. Johnsbury, lawyer, aged 71; Dr. Emery A. Merrifield at St. Louis, Mo., born in Windham county, surgeon Fifty-Eighth Illinois Volunteers; Frank Kicker at Brooklyn, aged 66, born in Groton, journalist; Charles L. Benedict at Brooklyn, University of Vermont class of '44, Judge of the United States District Court, E. D. of New York, aged 76.

Adna Brown at Springfield, Vt., aged 72, prominent in business and public affairs; Dr. Luther Newcombe at Montpelier, Vt., aged 32, manager U. S. Clothes Pin Co.; E. R. Skinner at Montpelier, Vt., retired merchant, aged 80; Royal T. DuBois at Randolph, Vt., aged 75, cashier Randolph National Bank.

EARLY VERMONT BOOKS.

Works, Histories, and Poems by Ethan Allen, Zadock Thompson, L. E. Chittenden, DePuy, D. P. Thompson, White, S. R. Hall, Heaton, Beckley, Hemenway, Sanborn, Saxe, Arnold and others. The Burning of Royalton, Life of Benjamin Franklin, written by himself, Encyclopedia Britannica, Assembly, House and Senate Journals, Session Laws, Gazetteers, Vermont Registers, (Mills, Atwater, Eaton and Walton) Statutes, State Officers, etc. A large and choice collection of miscellaneous books and pamphlets. For prices and particulars call on or address, Lena Dewey Nichols, Administratrix of Isaac K. Dewey's Estate, Barton, Vermont.—(Adv.)

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

NELSON W. FISK.

BY LAWRENCE BRAINERD 2ND.

WITHIN the borders of the only island county in Vermont—historic, picturesque, and fertile Grand Isle—resides one of the best-known citizens of our Commonwealth, the Hon. Nelson W. Fisk, of Isle La Motte.

For many years Gov. Fisk has held a conspicuous and enviable position among his fellow statesmen, and enjoys in a marked degree a personal popularity throughout the State.

His labors in the business world have been crowned with success and his record in the world political and in the administration of town, county and State affairs has been one of no inconsiderable credit and honor.

That Gov. Fisk is a palpable political factor is amply evinced by his prominence in Republican party circles, where his advice is often sought and highly held by party leaders. He contributes liberally of both time and money to promote the material interests of his native State, and has long been identified as the patron and benefactor of religious, charitable and educational institutions. In him we find an excellent type of the enterprising, broad-minded and public-spirited American citizen of to-day.

The Hon. Nelson Wilbur Fisk was born at the Fisk family homestead, Isle La Motte, August 5, 1854, and is the son of the late Hiram C. Fisk, Esq., for many years one of the substantial men of Grand Isle county.

The subject of this sketch received his academical education at the Montpelier Seminary and at Fort Edward Institute and his business training at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, from which institution he was graduated. By the death of his father, in 1884, Gov. Fisk became the sole proprietor of the Fisk Marble Quarry, operated by his family for three generations, and has continued as such to the present time.

Gov. Fisk has the distinction of owning and operating the oldest quarry in Ver-

mont, it having been opened as early as 1664, contemporaneously with the building of Fort St. Anne.

In 1882 and 1886, Nelson W. Fisk served his townsmen as their representative in the lower branch of the State Legislature, and in 1888 he was elected State Senator from Grand Isle county and became a leading member of the Senate, where his ability as a legislator became particularly apparent.

In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Woodbury, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School, at Vergennes, and at present is a trustee of the State Normal School at Johnson, and of the University of Vermont on the part of the State Agricultural College, having been re-elected for a second term on this important board. In national politics Gov. Fisk has occupied prominent positions, having twice been elected by his district as a delegate to the National Conventions of the Republican party, first in 1888 to the Convention in Chicago, and again in 1892, to the Minneapolis Convention.

In 1896, when he was being urged by his friends as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, the *Burlington Free Press* said editorially:

"He has yielded to the wish of his warm friends throughout Vermont in that he will be a candidate for the second place on the ticket. The announcement will be gratifying to a large proportion of the Republicans of the State. Mr. Fisk is a staunch Republican. He is an honorable, genial and popular gentleman. As a representative in the House in '82 and '84; Senator from Grand Isle county in '88; trustee of the Vermont Reform School, and leading member of the Fish and Game League, and in other public capacities, he has shown ability, sound judgment and large capacity for business. He has not asked for support, nor shown any eagerness to become a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In fact, it is the simple truth that he has up to this time resisted a very considerable amount

of pressure from many quarters, urging him to permit the use of his name. His candidacy is thus an honorable one and every way creditable to him. His name, when placed upon the ticket, will add strength and popularity to it; and when he is elected the office will have sought the man, and it will be a source of gratification

elected by a handsome majority the following September. Sworn into office in October 1896, Governor Fisk's appreciative conception of the duties of his office, his business like method of procedure, his strict adherence to parliamentary etiquette together with his generous affability made his term of service as President of the Sen-



NELSON W. FISK.

to many in other sections of the State that the good Island County has at last been recognized by the bestowal of an important elective State office."

At the Republican State Convention, held in June 1896, Nelson Wilbur Fisk was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont and was

ate a memorable one. In 1894 Gov. Fisk was appointed by Hon. Levi Knight Fuller, then Vermont's chief executive, one of the State Commissioners to the California Midwinter Exposition, and now again he is before the public eye in a similar capacity as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Pan-American Exposition and is

laboring, with his characteristic vigor, that Vermont's interests and attractions may be adequately represented at Buffalo.

Gov. Fisk was united in marriage, February 25, 1880, with Miss Elizabeth Beckwith Hubbell, daughter of John Wolcott Hubbell, an influential citizen of Chazy, N. Y. Mrs. Fisk, a woman of many charms and an extensive width of culture, presides with true feminine grace over the Governor's home, which has long been the seat of an old-time hospitality rarely found in these days. At this beautiful estate, in the summer of 1897, at the invitation of Gov. Fisk, the Vermont Fish and Game

League held its annual banquet, the largest function of this kind ever held in the State, at which time President McKinley and his Cabinet were guests of honor.

Gov. Fisk has for years been a prominent figure, as well as an active worker in this league and also enjoys membership in the North American Fish and Game Protective Association—a society having its origin in Montreal.

Such is the incomplete record of a life, from a point of years—but begun. Yet full of well spent days, active services, public honor, and characterized by Christian gentlemanliness.

.....

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EDITOR'S STUDY.

The Editor's Study desires to express its sincere appreciation of the many compliments and commendations bestowed upon the "NEW VERMONT" for January by the members of the editorial profession in this State. Many letters from Vermonters at home and abroad have also been received approving of the change in form effected and expressing hearty wishes for the prosperity of the magazine. For all of these kind and considerate expressions regarding THE VERMONT, the Editor's Study is profoundly grateful and returns thanks.

The subscription list of THE VERMONT furnishes indisputable evidence that newspaper advertising pays. The testimony is in the shape of new subscribers numbering more than 600, which have been added to the subscription list since December 1,

1900. These 600 advance paying subscribers who began the new year come from nearly every State in the Union, California furnishing a large quota. This is a remarkable increase in the subscription list in six weeks, and as THE VERMONT goes to press new subscriptions continue to come in at nearly the same rate daily. Sales by newsdealers have also been unusually large. Out of an edition of 5,000 copies in January but a few hundred remain in this office. The Editor's Study would advise all those who wish to read President Buckingham's admirable article on "Founding of the State," and who have not done so, and who desire to begin the series of articles on the Twentieth Century History of Vermont with the first chapter, to subscribe at once for the full year and thereby secure the January number.

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Due notice and full particulars will appear in the Burlington papers.

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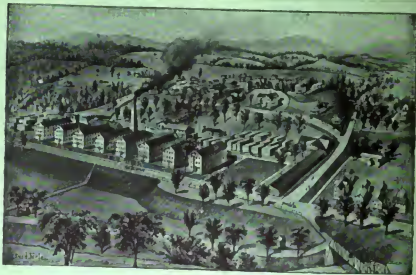
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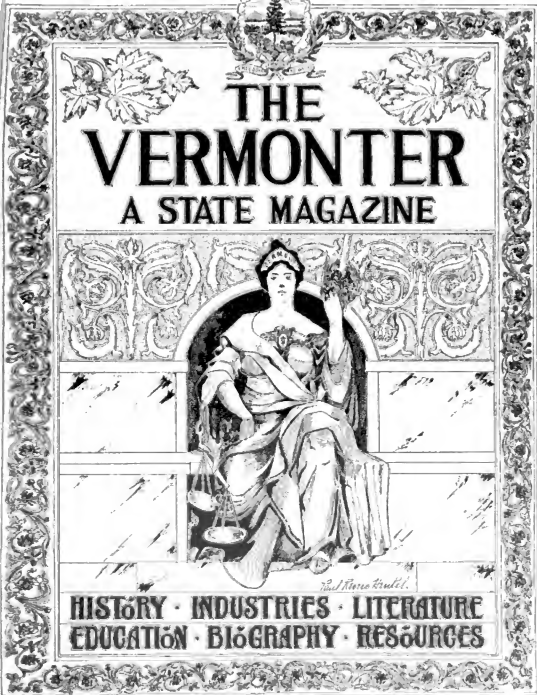
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WENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT.

"THE BOTANY OF VERMONT," By PRES. EZRA GRAINER

POEMS: By JULIA C. B. DORN and HELEN M. WINDLOW.



THE VERMONT

A STATE MAGAZINE



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Lawton, Wis., Jan. 31, 1901.

This is to certify that the Alpha De Laval No. 2 and the United States No. 6 had a contest, to prove the merits of the two, at P. L. Place's farm at Lawton, Wis. The judges were appointed by Mr. P. L. Place, and the points to be considered were:

- 1st—CLEANNESS OF SKIMMING.
- 2d—DURABILITY AND WORKMANSHIP.
- 3d—EASY RUNNING.

We, the undersigned, decide in favor of the United States. All three points having been given to the United States.

Judges { A. S. BARG,
PETER HALVORSEN,
PETER PEDERSON.

Witnesses—HENRY A. HANSON, CARL CHRISTOPHERSON, R. L. RASMUSON, M. H. HANSON, A. H. HANSON, GEO. P. GROUT, MARTIN HANSEN, P. L. PLACE.

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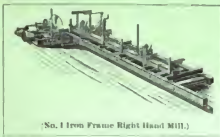
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THE VERMONT.

An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. V.

MARCH, 1901.

NO. 5.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an Index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the Index when printed.

THE VERMONT.

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PRESIDENT EZRA BRAINERD OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

THE VERMONT.

VOL. V.

MARCH, 1901.

No. 8.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

III. THE PLANTS OF VERMONT.

BY PRESIDENT EZRA BRAINERD OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

NO account of a State or country would be complete that overlooked its plant life. Vermont gets its name from the almost unbroken verdure that covers its hills and valleys in the summer. The vegetable world contributes in so many ways to the comfort of man, it presents so much of aesthetic value, it affords such diversified and interesting objects of study to the lover of nature, that it demands special consideration.

This article does not aim to be a technical treatise on the Botany of Vermont; but to present, in a somewhat informal way, some of the more striking facts of our plant life. There are to-day many excellent books in which the scientific student may learn the general principles of Botany. The special student of Vermont plants is referred to the recently published "Flora of Vermont" for detailed facts regarding the various species that occur in the State. Our purpose here is to present such items of plant-lore as may be intelligible to all who have a general interest in the Natural History of the State.

THE LOWER FORMS OF PLANT LIFE.

Botanists recognize two grand divisions of plants; those that produce flowers and seeds, and those that do not. The latter have a lower rank because they have less specialized organs and are often of minute size. They manifest however more diversity of form, and present a greater number of species than those of the higher group, and their study, though difficult, is of great interest and practical importance. This lower group consists of such plants as ferns, mosses, mushrooms, puffballs, rust, blight, mildew, seaweed; and even the newly recognized microbe or bacillus,

to which so much attention has been given of late, is to be reckoned as one of the inferior members of the vegetable world. Some prejudice and even aversion is felt toward these lower organisms because they are so often parasitic upon the higher forms of life, being the common cause of decay and disease. But it should be remembered that the higher orders in turn prey upon the lower, and that man is himself the most predatory of all living creatures. Moreover, if these lower organisms are sources of harm, it is only by studying them and learning their habits that we can control their ravages. There is no department of agriculture or horticulture that has not been greatly benefited in recent years by the advance that has been made in the science of Cryptogamic Botany.

FERNS AND THEIR ALLIES.

All who are interested in plant life at all, are attracted at least to the highest class of flowerless plants, namely to the ferns and their allies. Of these we have in Vermont eighty-one distinct species, many of them note-worthy because of their rareness, or their beauty of form. The cold cliffs of Smuggler's Notch furnished Mr. Pringle about twenty-five years ago with three species, which had not before been discovered in the United States. The base of the cliff is also the station where the older botanist, Pursh, in 1807 first discovered the variety of Shield Fern named "Braunii." This graceful plant, with its dark, glossy green fronds and brown chaffy stalks, is found in other moist ravines of the Green Mountains, but rarely below an altitude of two thousand feet. The limestone cliffs of Western Vermont also furnish several rare and interest-

ing ferns, among them the Walking-Leaf, the tiny Wall Rue and the delicate Cliff-Brake.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Passing now to an account of the plants that produce flowers and seeds, we learn from the recently published "Flora of Vermont" that we have 1,482 species,* classified under 481 genera and 101 families or orders. But some of the families have many more species than others, the six largest containing 760 species, or more than half

club-mosses in the great coal measures of the world. In the mountains of California and Oregon are still to be seen worth representatives of these ancient monarchs. But a century and a half ago the Green Mountains furnished no mean display of this order, for pines, spruces and hemlocks formed the principal part of our primitive forest.

Fifteen species of Conifers are to be found in Vermont. Of these by far the most valuable is the White Pine, the tree which is figured on the seal of the State. It is interesting to know that the particular tree from which the drawing was made for this seal, is still standing in the town



Photo by
William.

GRASSES AND WILD FLOWERS.

of the whole number. Each of these largest families is deserving of special notice.

THE PINE FAMILY.

Lowest among flowering plants is the order to which the pine, spruce and cedar belong, known as the Conifers, because their seeds are borne in cones. This family bears the distinction of being the most ancient of all the flowering plants. Our present species are but the survivors of a mighty race that during a remote period of geological time stood at the head of the vegetable kingdom. Their remains are to be found along with giant ferns and

*In this article "species" is usually inclusive; varieties as well.



MILK WEED AND GOLDEN ROD.

of Arlington. We have three other species of Pine, of which the Red Pine is the largest and most common. By some unaccountable error it is often called the Norway Pine; it does not grow in Norway though it closely resembles the Austrian Pine often seen in cultivation. Our three species of Spruce are well distinguished as White, Red, and Black. Of these the White is the most graceful and beautiful in foliage, but is confined to the northern counties of the State. The Black Spruce is found principally in swamps, and may be known by its small cones, which remain hanging to the tree often for fifteen or twenty years. The Red Spruce is by far the most abundant and valuable of the three, giving to our mountain sides, especially in winter, their characteristic dark-green color.

THE GRASS FAMILY.

Another group of plants of great importance is the Grass Family, of which we have in Vermont one hundred and thirty species. This family is the chief source of food for man and the domestic animals. Various species have been cultivated from the earliest ages of human history. Our meadows, pastures and grain-fields bear witness to the large place held by the Grass Family, even in our modern agriculture. So kind have been the relations between man and this group of plants, that twenty-nine of our species have of their own accord followed him into the State. We think that the ordinary student of nature fails to appreciate the grace and beauty of form that appear in some of the representatives of this family. Though without the brilliant coloring of ordinary flowers, most of our species, when selected in their best condition and properly dried under pressure, have a beauty that even exceeds that of the much admired members of the Fern Family.

THE SEDGE FAMILY.

Similar in appearance to the Grasses are the Sedges. This family contains in Vermont one hundred and ninety-two species, nearly fifty per cent. more than the Grass Family, and more than one-eighth of all the flowering plants of the State. Still more remarkable is the fact that the single genus *Carex* has one hundred and thirty-five species, a larger number than any other five genera put together. Not much can be said in praise of these plants on the score of utility. The best compliment ever paid them was in the reply of a distinguished botanist to a countryman, whose curiosity was aroused by seeing, as he drove along the highway, the botanist collecting some of these apparently worthless plants. "Say Mister," said the countryman, "tell me what be them things good for?" "They are good to cure ignorance," was the prompt and truthful reply. Indeed, if anyone wishes to spend two months in the vigorous discipline of his faculties of observation and discrimination, we know of no better task than to undertake some summer the study of the sedges of Vermont.

It should be said, however, that these plants are not altogether worthless for fodder; growing in wet meadows, where ordinary grasses would not, they furnish a coarse hay that can be utilized by the farmer.

WHY SOME FLOWERS HAVE COLOR AND ODOR.

The three last families of plants have inconspicuous flowers; the families we are next to speak of have showy flowers. In fact all flowering plants may be divided into two classes: those in which the fertilization is effected by the agency of the wind, and those in which it is effected by the agency of insects. The former class have an abundance of dry dusty pollen, which is easily carried by the wind, it may be, for miles. The other class of plants produce a waxy pollen, that cohering in masses is not scattered by the wind, but



BRUNN'S HOLLY FERN.
(*Aspidium scolopendria* var. *Braunii*.)

sticks to the bodies of winged insects that carry it to the stigmas of even distant flowers. In this latter class it is essential that the flowers by some means be made attractive to the insects. This is accomplished in three ways. First, the flowers exude a certain amount of honey or nectar; secondly, they are provided with large brightly colored petals that catch the eye of the insect; and thirdly, they throw out a perfume, especially after dark, which indicates their presence to moths and other insects that fly by night. This interdependence of the insect world and the higher orders of plants having fragrant and brilliant flowers has always existed. We

learn from the geological record that winged insects made their appearance on the earth at the same time with the higher orders of flowering plants. The poet Gray has said:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

But in this there is something of man's egotism. In the desert or the lonely forest or the unpeopled prairie the flower accomplishes its primary purpose in life, if its blushes are seen and its sweetness perceived by the bee or the butterfly or their kindred.

THE ORCHID FAMILY.

Nowhere is the adaptation of the flower and the insect for mutual service more strikingly seen than in the Orchid Family. Here we find the most curious contrivances, not only to facilitate the visits of



AMERICAN BANTYAN TREE.

the particular insect that can best carry the pollen, but also to keep out other insects, which would rob the flower of its nectar without rendering reciprocal service. The most brilliant and curious flowers of this family occur in the moist forests of the tropics. But even in the climate of Vermont forty-three species are found, all of them interesting in one feature or another. For the members of this family are the aristocrats of the plant world. In their appearance there is always a dainty refinement; they are most exacting in their requirements of soil, shade and moisture; they often occur only in special localities and rarely in such profusion that the orchid hunter does not consider it a piece of good fortune to find them. In fact their scarcity in certain districts is often due to the demand for the

plants by the orchid fanciers of the Old World. Certain collectors in Vermont receive orders for a thousand roots at a time of the beautiful Calypso of our cold cedar swamps or the Showy Lady's Slipper, which Dr. Gray has called the most beautiful of the genus. Vermont has also four other Lady's Slippers, two yellow and two purple, all of great beauty.

Another genus of orchids, having three species in the State, is of interest not only for its flowers but for its peculiar fan-shaped branching root, which has a striking resemblance to a mass of coral. These plants are without green foliage, drawing their sustenance from decaying forest leaves. Another remarkable genus bears the strange name of Adam-and-Eve. The stem of this grows each spring from a bulblike root about an inch in diameter; but each season this bulb sends out horizontally a slim underground branch, about an inch in length, bearing on the end a second bulb, from which a new stalk is to rise the following season. The fact that the new bulb is taken out of the side of the other has suggested the fanciful name of the plant.

THE ROSE FAMILY.

The Rose Family is represented by more than eighty species in Vermont. Its flowers are in remarkable contrast to the Orchids, but are often quite as beautiful, the rose being known as "the queen of flowers." Though our native roses are always single, and cannot rival the luxuriant forms of cultivation from the Old World, they yet possess with their golden centre of numerous stamens, a modest beauty of their own. One of our finest species is quite without prickles, in amiable defiance of the saying: "There is no rose without a thorn." But the Rose Family is as famous for its fruit as for its flowers. It has furnished us the strawberry by common consent, the best of berries. It has furnished us the various sorts of blackberries and raspberries of which the botanist recognizes sixteen kinds in Vermont. Among these the most singular is the White Blackberry found of late in several localities. In form and taste it is quite like the common blackberry, but when ripe has a white or amber color—a sort of albino among its black brethren. The cherry, plum and apple all belong to the Rose Family, and are represented by wild species in the State, though the wild fruit is not palatable to everyone. The little known Shad-bush or Service-berry,

common throughout the State, bears an abundance of agreeable fruit of which more use might be made. We may speak also of the wild Thorn-trees that are especially abundant on the clay knolls in the limestone region of Western Vermont. It is interesting to know that Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, the highest authority on the trees of North America, has recently recognized twenty new species in Vermont. Many of these are highly ornamental, both when in flower and when

along the sandy shores of the ocean. In brilliancy of color it equals the Sweet Pea, but it lacks the fragrance which is, after all, the great charm of the latter. Another species with large yellowish white flowers grows abundantly on the headlands of Grand Isle County. It is a perennial and well worthy of cultivation in our gardens. Of the wild Lupines, so abundant in species in the far west, Vermont has but one representative, growing in gorgeous profusion in the sand plains and along the railway



THE LARGE LEAVED RHODODENDRON.
(*R. maximum*.)

in fruit. Some of them bear large fruit that has an excellent flavor and would be largely used if it were not for the bony nutlets.

THE PEA FAMILY.

We have next to speak of the Pea Family which in Vermont has forty-six species. Of these the best known are our five species of Clover, most of them highly prized by the farmer for forage. Along the shores of Lake Champlain are to be found three plants that are near relatives to the Sweet Pea, so much admired in our gardens. The occurrence of one of these, the Beach Pea, is a matter of surprise, for its home is

embankments about Burlington. One of the rarest species of this family, an Astragalus, was discovered by Dr. Robbins about seventy-five years ago in the gorge of the Winooski River, and was named for the discoverer by Dr. Gray. Unfortunately these plants, growing nowhere else in Vermont, were exterminated in 1894 by the erection of a dam. The species has, however, been found in the Rocky Mountains of the West, and so is not doomed to utter extinction.

THE HEATH FAMILY.

The Heath Family is one of the largest in the Vermont Flora. The genera most

famous for their flowers are the Rhododendron and the Kalmia, each of which has three species. The Great Rhododendron, with its large evergreen leaves and pink flowers an inch or two in diameter, is the most attractive of all. Though often cultivated, it is found wild only along the borders of ponds between Montpelier and Wells River. The Azalea with its abundance of large pink flowers is found more frequently and grows on shady cliffs and borders of swamps. The broad-leaved Kalmia or Mountain Laurel, so abundant in Connecticut and Massachusetts, occurs only in the southeast corner of the State; but the Pale Laurel, scarcely less beautiful, with its narrow leaves whitened underneath, is found more widely distributed in our cold peat-bogs.

The well known favorite, the May-flower or Trailing Arbutus, is a member of this family; as is also the creeping Snow Berry, with its delicate white fruit, and the Pipsissewa with its waxy petals and crimson stamens. Another noteworthy group of this family is represented by the Indian Pipe. Like the Coral-root, it is without green leaves, living entirely on leaf-mould. It consists of a cluster of pure white stems, about ten inches high, ending in a single nodding flower, thus suggesting an old-fashioned white clay pipe with a small bowl. This family also furnishes us some of our most palatable berries:—the blueberry, cranberry, huckleberry and the aromatic wintergreen berry.

THE BUTTERCUP FAMILY.

The Crowfoot or Buttercup Family is represented with us by thirty-five species, many of which are noted for the beauty of their flowers. These are always regular and many stamened like those of the Rose Family, but the prevailing colors are white and yellow. Of the Buttercup proper we have fifteen sorts. One of these, however, with white flowers and hair-like leaves, would hardly be recognized as a buttercup. It grows in our lakes and ponds, and very strangely manages to flower and ripen its seed even when two or three feet under water. The Marsh Marigold is a near relative to the Buttercup. It is commonly known in Vermont under the name of "Cow-slip," but the true Cow-slip of the Old World is an entirely distinct plant. When one sees in the month of May the hollows of wet meadows and the low borders of brooks, one mass of yellow from the presence of these plants in flower, he cannot but feel

the singular appropriateness of calling it "marsh gold," which is thought to be the literal meaning of Marigold. The Columbine with its deep red flowers, lined with gold, is the delight of all children who collect it on rocky ledges in the early spring. The Anemone, or Wind-flower, is another deserved favorite, of which we have six varieties. Of the Clematis we have two quite distinct species; one with large purple flowers that appear in May, and the other with a profusion of medium sized white flowers that appear in July. This latter climber is more highly esteemed for its feathery fruit, which in autumn often covers the plant in profusion. It is not generally understood that this species is bisexual, and that only the female plant takes on this fluffy appearance. As the male plant has the more handsome flowers, the mistake is often made of selecting it for transplanting, when the plant is desired rather for the sake of the fruit. One other member of this group is the Goldthread, of chief interest because of its slim, bright-yellow runners, from which it gets its most appropriate name.

THE COMPOSITE.

We have now mentioned all the orders of flowering plants having thirty or more native species with the exception of the Mints and the Composite. The latter order consists of plants like the Daisy and the Dandelion, and is now regarded as one of the most highly developed in the vegetable world. It is represented in Vermont by forty-two genera and one hundred seventy-one species and varieties. The Aster and the Goldenrod are by far the most abundant genera the former having thirty-nine species and varieties and the latter twenty-five. The Aster is perhaps the most widely distributed plant of the State. Some species affect moist ground, others dry ground; some prefer the shade, others the open field; some thrive in peat bogs, others seek the cliffs of the mountains, so that there is hardly a spot in Vermont where one may not find some form or other of the Aster. A beautiful variety, first discovered in the State, is confined to the silted headlands of northern Lake Champlain, its roots managing to work their way into the crevices of steep ledges where nothing else can grow.

The Goldenrod is perhaps as widely distributed as the Aster; in fact, it is found in one form or another through the whole United States, and has not inappropriately

been proposed for adoption as our national flower. In the Old World the genus is restricted to a single species which has a narrow wand-like form, and is more appropriately called Goldenrod than some of our American species. It is of interest to know that this English species—the original Goldenrod—at least a form of it, has been found in Vermont. It grows abundantly at an altitude of one or two thousand feet, on shady cliffs along the Quartzite Range of the Green Mountains. One of our

great amount of variation it presents in flower and foliage. As a result of a more careful study of these plants, instead of the single species described in the last edition of the Gray Manual, fourteen distinct forms are now recognized for Vermont.

The Sunflower is one of the largest plants of the Composite family. Vermont has six species, but two of them have come in from other parts of America. The monstrous Annual Sunflower was culti-



By permission of F. E. Herzford, Charlotte.

PURPLE LADY'S SLIPPER,
(*Cypripedium acaule*.)

Goldenrods is a marked exception in the matter of color, having nearly white or cream colored flowers.

A distinct group of the Composite consists of the white Everlastings. Some of these flower in the late summer, among them the Pearly Everlasting, often gathered for winter bouquets and largely used in funeral decorations. Another genus, known as Antennaria, flowers in the month of May, and has of late awakened unusual interest among botanists because of the

vated by the Indians for the oil to be obtained from its seeds, and the Artichoke for its edible tubers. The highly prized "Helianthus multiflorus" of our gardens, that bears through the summer a profusion of large double flowers, like golden globes, is believed by Professor Gray to have been derived by cultivation from one of our wild species. Unfortunately this abnormal development of yellow rays has made the plant sterile, and it can be propagated only by the root.

Our wild Eupatoriums are worthy of mention. One of them is the familiar household remedy, known everywhere in New England as Boneset or Thoroughwort. Another species has a profusion of small white flowers, much like the Ageratum cultivated by the florist. Still a third species makes in the autumn a brilliant display of purple flowers in moist thickets;

of them are wide spread, found in every township of the State; others requiring peculiar conditions of soil and moisture, shade and temperature, are found only in restricted localities. About thirty species grow only on the summits of our highest mountains; about fifty only in cold bogs where sphagnum abounds. There are twenty species which one would look for



By permission of F. H. Hurdford, Charlotte.

Ysiphium.
(*T. Grandiflorum*.)

it has been most unhappily christened "Joe-Pye Weed."

RANGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

Some points of interest regarding our Flora may be better considered in a general way. We notice first that our native species differ wonderfully in the range and frequency of their occurrence. Many

in vain except on the sand plains. A large number occur only along the shores of Lake Champlain; and still another set is confined to our southern border. There is, too, a noticeable difference between the Flora of Eastern and that of Western Vermont, the latter being richer in species. This is due in part, to the lower altitude

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of the Champlain valley, to the peculiar conditions afforded by its clayey and calcareous soils, and to the fact that many species find their way in from Central New York, but cannot pass the barrier of the Green Mountains.

RARE PLANTS.

Many of our plants are of interest to the botanist because of their great rareness, being found only in one or two particular localities. Some fifteen years ago, Professor Perkins discovered at Providence Island, a plant allied to the Cherry Tomato, which had not been found before this side of Lake Superior. It has large white

plants will probably be found when all of the State is thoroughly explored.

INTRODUCED PLANTS

It is important in studying our Flora to note those plants which are not indigenous, but have been introduced from other regions through the direct or indirect agency of man. During the long period of the human race, intimate relations have been established in one way or another between man and certain species, not only of animals, but of plants. They are said to be domesticated, and follow him in his migrations around the world, either as friends or as enemies in his work of agriculture.



From "Vermont Illustrated."

MOUNTAIN STREAM.

flowers and its ripe fruit is excellent eating. In 1899, Mr. F. H. Horsford, of Charlotte, found in an old piece of woodland a number of plants of *Hydrastis* or *Goldenseal*, a beautiful species of the *Buttercup* Family, not rare in the Middle States, but found only once before in New England. Most remarkable of all was the find last summer by Mr. Eggleston of Rutland, of a dwarf variety of the Red Raspberry, never before seen in America, and known heretofore only as a rare plant of Northern Europe. Other equally rare

Of our 1482 flowering plants, fully one-sixth, or over 250 species, have come into the State since its settlement by the white man; and most of these are so abundant and wide-spread, that it may be safely said, that more than one-half of the individual plants growing in the State are introduced. The native plants, like the native animals, are shy and disappear as the forests are cleared and the land is brought under cultivation.

The larger proportion of our introduced plants are known as weeds. Dirt has been

defined as "matter in the wrong place;" in like manner weeds may be defined as plants growing where they are not wanted. Many of our present weeds were first sown by man, because the plants were believed

when the Orange Hawkweed, was known only in our flower gardens. Cultivated at first for its beauty, it has spread until it has taken complete possession of thousand of acres of our hilly pastures,



FRAGRANT WATER LILY.
(*Nymphaea odorata*.)

By permission of Prof. H. Bedford, Charlotte.

to be useful or ornamental. The Wild Carrot and the Wild Parsnip, which have become such pests in our meadows, have come from cultivated varieties, that have been suffered to go to seed the second year of their growth. Some of us can remember

other similar cases might be mentioned; but the great majority of the ordinary weeds of the farm and garden have followed none from time immemorial, in much the same way as rats and mice have done, not only against his will, but in spite of his

most diligent efforts to exterminate them.

With the growth of commerce the number of troublesome plants is constantly increasing. A striking illustration of this is the recent advent of a tall Mallow, a native of China, which has completely overrun many gardens in Middlebury and Burlington, but is hardly known elsewhere in the United States. Sometimes plants that are wild in one region thrive wonderfully in another, and become noxious weeds. The so-called Yellow Daisy is a good instance of this, having come to us within the last forty years from the prai-

ed to swamps and moist cliffs, but has become a great nuisance as a pasture weed in Bennington county. Strangely enough some of the European immigrants assume the wild habits of our natives. The Colts-foot, with its yellow flower, resembling the Dandelion, and appearing in early spring before the leaves, is to be found in the wildest places along our mountain streams.

But not all introduced plants are to be regarded as weeds. We may well wish to be rid of the Bull Thistle, the Burdock and the Chicory—of the Mullein and Beggar-lice and Hound's-tongue; but we wel-



From "Vermont Illustrated."

DAISIES.

ries of the West. There are also occasional exceptions to the rule above stated regarding the shyness of our native plants. Some of the Goldenrods, or Yellow-weeds, as the farmer contemptuously calls them, and certain species of Ferns have made damaging inroads into Vermont pastures. The worthless grass, known as *Danthonia* or White-top, which takes possession of large areas of dry, exhausted pastures and meadows, seems to have spread from our rocky hilltops, to which it was confined before the country was settled. The Shrubby Cinquefoil was originally restrict-

come the many varieties of the Clover and the Mint. We are always pleased in our rambles to happen upon the Sweetbrier and the Forget-me-not, and scores of other plants, which though well established, do not threaten to annoy us by their superabundance.

THE TREES OF VERMONT.

Some special notice should be given in this article to the trees of Vermont. It is not easy to determine the point at which a shrub passes into a tree, but as the word is commonly interpreted, Vermont may fairly claim to have seventy-five distinct

trees that grow and spread spontaneously. All of them except eight are indigenous. Twelve belong to the Conifers, and have already been noticed. The Maples and Oaks are most numerous in species, there being seven of the former and eight of the latter. In our upland forests the Birch with its four species is one of our most valuable and abundant trees. Nowhere in America does the Yellow Birch attain to larger proportions than in the Green Mountains, and its timber value is yearly more and more appreciated. The Hickory, the Elm, the Cherry and the Ash are

has made the interesting discovery that the trees are of two sorts. In one sort the male flowers mature two or three weeks before the female flowers; in the other sort the reverse order obtains—the female flowers mature two or three weeks before the male. As a consequence no tree of either sort is capable of self-fertilization; but any two trees of different sorts will fertilize one another.

A fact of general interest regarding the trees of New England is that they are all of different species from the trees of the Old World, and yet every species of Eng-



From "Vermont Illustrated."

A VERMONT FLOWER GARDEN.

each represented in the State by three species. The Tulip-tree, the Sassafras and the Red Mulberry barely enter the State on its southern border. The Chestnut extends farther north, but is restricted to the southern half of the State. But the Beech is found everywhere, as is the Butternut, by far the best of our nut trees. The nuts are indeed hard to crack; but Vermonters are used to this, and don't mind it. Its kernel is surely as delicious as that of any nut in the world.

Regarding the Butternut, Mr Pringle

land is represented by an allied species in New England. All the English trees have, so to speak, *cousins* in the New World, but none of them *brothers*. It points to the interesting geological fact that both Floras have descended from a common ancestry, but have been separated for so long a period that the descendants have in all cases taken on different specific characters.

OUR FINEST FLOWERING PLANTS.

If the readers of the *Vermont* were asked to name the most beautiful wild

flower in the State, we should doubtless get a variety of answers; but we believe the greater number would vote for the Fragrant Water Lily. But we must not confound this with its near relative, that grows in the creeks and bays of Lake Champlain. The latter is somewhat larger, of a purer white, but without the fragrance which is the exquisite charm of the former. The Fringed Gentian is another highly prized flower, but unfortunately it is found only in Western Vermont and to the south of Rutland. One of the most dazzling of our flowering plants is the Scarlet Lobelia, not uncommon in moist thickets. Of our flowering trees and shrubs one of the handsomest is the Shad-bush, or Service-berry. One species attains the height of at least thirty feet, and usually flowers profusely while its young leaves are still covered with a white down. There is a soft delicate tone in its whiteness that makes the tree even more beautiful than the Cherry or the Apple when in bloom. Still other beautiful shrubs might be mentioned, the Flowering Dogwood, the Viburnums and the wild Hawthorns.

NATIVE PLANTS THAT ARE ESPECIALLY
USEFUL.

An inquiry into the practical uses of our plants will have for some a greater interest. In the simple life of earlier days the dependence of our New England people upon the plant world for food and medicine, for fuel and timber, was far greater than at present. At the proper season old and young went "a berrying;" in the fall an ample harvest of native nuts was secured; and those expert in woodcraft knew where to search for edible roots. The supply is perhaps as great now as ever, but improved varieties in our gardens have taken the place of the wild fruits; and our modern facilities of commerce have brought in foreign products that have supplanted the native.

This is still more strikingly true in the matter of medicinal roots and herbs. In former generations the attic of every well regulated house was stored with herbs of reputed virtue for the healing of the divers diseases of man and beast. Most of these plants have still a recognized value in the *Materia Medica*; but alkaloids of other and foreign plants are now largely used in their stead; and, if wanted, the extracts of our native medicinal plants are procured from the drug store rather than concocted in the kitchen. One medicinal plant however is still collected in our woods with the

most preserving assiduity. Our native Ginseng is held in the highest repute by the Chinese as a cure for all physical ailments. So great is the demand that the dried roots sell for two or three dollars a pound, and the plant is in great danger of extermination.

In this connection it may be stated that Vermont is nearly free from poisonous plants. The roots of several species of the Parsley Family sometimes produce fatal results when eaten; but such accidents are rare. The most dangerous plants are the Poison Ivy and the Poison Sumach, whose evil deeds we know all too well. In rare instances the hairs of both the Yellow and White Lady's Slippers produce a similar effect, and these plants should always be handled with care.

But the forests of Vermont are the chief sources of profit to her people, both for fuel and for timber. In fact their great value seems to threaten their destruction. It is most fortunate for the State that her railroads and steam factories have in recent years made use of coal instead of wood for fuel. Formerly the maw of the locomotive devoured thousands of acres of woodland annually. But the value of certain kinds of trees for lumber and pulp is still causing their rapid disappearance. Many forest lots on our mountain sides are to-day worth more per acre than cleared farms with their buildings. This is not the time nor place to discuss the important problems of forestry; but we believe that before another fifty years has passed, as much study and attention will be given in Vermont to the proper cultivation of trees as to any other department of agriculture. As an indication of what the older countries are doing in the matter of forestry, we mention in closing the significant and astonishing fact that Mr. Horsford of Charlotte, last autumn, collected and shipped abroad six tons of the seeds of our White Pine.

This series of articles in the "Twentieth Century History of Vermont" will be continued through the year 1901. The following chapters will appear in early numbers: "The Animal Life of Vermont," by Hon. John W. Titcomb, Superintendent U. S. Fish Hatchery, St. Johnsbury; "The Climate and Meteorology of Vermont," by Mr. W. A. Shaw, Signal Officer U. S. Weather Bureau, Northfield; "The Natural Attractions of the State," by Hon. Victor I. Spear, Former Secretary State Board of Agriculture; "The State Government," by Hon. Hiram A. Huse, State Librarian; "The Political History of the State," by Editor C. H. Davenport of the *Waitsboro Reformer*.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

[It is the purpose of the editor to present occasionally in this department biographical sketches of adopted citizens of the State, as there are many such who are as loyal Vermonters and as devoted to the best interests of the State as native born citizens. Such a man is Dr. William Seward Webb whose biography is given this month.]

DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB.

DR. William Seward Webb of Shelburne was born in the city of New York on the 31st day of January, 1844, of sturdy Puritan stock. His grandfather, General Samuel Blatchley Webb, who was born in western Connecticut, was one of the "Minute Men" of the Revolution. He commanded his own regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill where he was wounded. He served as aide-de-camp to General Putnam and was subsequently appointed aide-de-camp to Washington and became his intimate and trusted friend.

Dr. Webb's father, General James Watson Webb, entered the army as a lieutenant at the age of seventeen. After an honorable service of eight years he resigned his command and entered civil life. He became editor and proprietor of the (New York) *Morning Courier*. Two years later he purchased the *New York Inquirer*, upon whose staff he found James Gordon Bennett. These two papers he merged in the *Courier-Inquirer*, which was conducted as an old fashioned Whig organ until it was merged in the *World* a few months after the beginning of the civil war. In 1849 he was nominated Minister to Austria by President Taylor, but political animosities defeated its confirmation. In 1861, after declining the mission to Constantinople, he was appointed by President Lincoln, Minister to Brazil, where he remained rendering important service until 1869. General Webb was a man of deep conviction, keen intellect and strong will.

Dr. Webb, then in his teens, accompanied his father to Brazil. Upon his return he spent five years at Churchill's Military Academy at Sing Sing. Subsequently he spent two years at Columbia College, leaving there for the purpose of taking a course of medical studies abroad. Upon his return to New York he took the regular course at the College for Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1873. He

then entered St. Luke's Hospital, remaining in charge of that institution two years and a half, and then engaged in the practice of his profession. But with all his training and experience, he felt himself drawn toward commercial pursuits, and he abandoned the practice of his profession for an active business life. In 1885 he was elected President of the Wagner Palace Car Company, which, at that time, was much in need of a forceful manager. He found both the executive and the operating departments badly demolished, the equipment in wretched condition and the employes without organization or discipline. He at once devoted himself with great earnestness to the task of reorganizing and rehabilitating the Company. The energy, enterprise and executive ability displayed by him in this new field demonstrated to his friends that he had made no mistake in choosing a business man's career. All the equipment of the Company was rebuilt or renovated and the car shops were flooded with orders for new cars. The enormous expenditures in this behalf were more than justified by the large increase in the Company's net earnings. He remained at the head of the Company until December, 1899, when it was merged in the Pullman Palace Car Company, when he became a director in the latter Company.

In 1884 Dr. Webb, reversing the old saying that the Green Mountain State is a good one to emigrate from, came to Vermont and made it his home. He purchased a tract of over three thousand acres on the beautiful shores of Lake Champlain in Shelburne, a part of which is converted into a fine stock farm, and took up his residence in that town. He has done a great deal to beautify the place for which nature has already done so much, and "Shelburne Farms" is to-day one of the most attractive spots in Vermont.

With his accustomed energy, he prompt-



DR. WILLIAM HOWARD WORR.

ly identified himself with the best interests of his community and State. With his father's and his grandfather's love for the military, he took a deep interest in the National Guard, the members of which remember with gratitude his many acts of kindness and generosity and his efforts to increase the efficiency and intensify the *esprit de corps* of the militia. He has long been interested in the question of good roads as a means of developing the State and of opening up its attractions to summer visitors. And his interest in all that concerned the people and institutions of his adopted State was promptly recognized by Vermonters. In 1896 he was elected the representative to the General Assembly for Shelburne, and in 1898 he was given a re-election. He is a trustee of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. He was appointed by President McKinley one of the board of visitors at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He served as Colonel and Aid-de-camp on the staffs of Governor Page and Governor Woodbury.

And Dr. Webb is one of Vermont's most active business men. In addition to many

large enterprises in other States requiring constant care and attention, he is a director of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier; President of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company under which he built the railroad which made the vast Adirondack region accessible to the public. He is a director of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad now operated by the Rutland Railroad Company, and chairman of the board of directors of the latter road. He was largely instrumental in the construction of the new Rutland-Canadian Railroad, a line which is destined to do so much in the way of developing the picturesque Lake region of North-western Vermont.

In 1880 Dr. Webb married Lila Osgood, a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, and their home life is a model of domesticity. Generous of their means, unostentatious in all their ways, always ready to extend the helping hand, and unfailing in their support of worthy institutions, they are loved and respected by their friends and venerated by the constantly widening circle of those who have been assisted by their kind aid.

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LAKE CHAMPLAIN. BURLINGTON, HAMBOUR, AND BURLINGTON.

THE SUGAR MAPLE AND ITS PRODUCTS.

BY HON. HOMER W. VAIL.



WHEN Samuel Champlain with his little band of explorers sailed up the unknown waters of the lake which now bears his name and saw in the east the long range of mountains clothed with its dark evergreen forests, he christened this new discovery *Verd-Mont*. As grand and beautiful are the evergreen clad mountains of Ver-

mont to-day, as when they suggested to Champlain the name of our grand little State. Beautiful trees indeed in the landscape of hill and valley are the spruce, the hemlock and pine, but nearer to the hearts of all Vermonters is the sugar maple. This is the household tree. This is the forest tree most cultivated. It forms the chief feature of the summer landscape. It is the tree of the shady lane, the forest paths and village streets. In autumn it gives the crimson and gold to the passing foliage and in spring that matchless product, maple sugar. Nor do we all know how near Vermont comes to truthfully claiming the sugar maple tree in its greatest perfection as its own exclusive property. A little south of Vermont it follows only the mountain lines and hilly localities. Transplanted to the seashore or bottom lands, the maple tree loses its bold rugged growth to a degree that the Vermont boy who looks upon it almost fails to recognize his old friend. Westward, the maple flourishes in the mountains of New York State, is a straggler in Ohio, and transplanted beyond, grows as if pining for Vermont soil and air. Northward, we soon find it looking dwarfed and weather worn. In Vermont the maple is at its best. In no other State does the tree yield so much sugar and in no other State is the quality of the sugar so good. In this agricultural product, Vermont leads the world, making more than any other

State and about one-third of the total product of this country; and yet it is estimated that less than fifty per cent. of the maple trees of the State are tapped. In tree growth nature often demands a rotation of crops. In sections of the country where pine and oak are the prevailing tree growth and either are cut off the new growth of the other comes up over the tract with as clear lines of demarkation over the forest as are seen in the colors of the patchwork bedquilt. Not so with the Vermont maple, like the Vermont politician it is willing to succeed itself. It throws up its growth in thickets, it creeps out beyond the forest edge, and in autumn holds up its red flag over many an old pasture and deserted farm. And this is well, for its value as lumber is making havoc in its ranks. The mill yards where a few years ago only hemlock and spruce logs were sawed are now piled high with the bodies of the sugar maple, and the portable saw mill is also doing its deadly work. To the lover of the maple tree maple sugar and the beautiful in Vermont scenery, the value of the sugar maple as lumber does not



SECTION OF A MAPLE SUGAR BUSH.

appeal. It is a base use of the tree. There are good reasons for the opinion that there is a great future for the maple sugar industry in Vermont. This product is limited to a small portion of the world, and cannot be greatly increased.

While maple sugar will never enter into competition as the common sweet of commerce, yet in the form of syrup at its best

it is unapproachable as an article of table luxury. This fact has given rise to the manufacture of a variety of imitation syrups, composed of glucose, cane and beet sugar and other materials flavored more or less with maple sugar. These goods are usually sold as pure maple sugar, and quite often bear the fictitious name of some person as maker, with town and county and always the State of Vermont; never New York or New Hampshire, nor their true origin Chicago, or some other city.

It is estimated that ten times as much so-called maple sugar is marketed as is produced by the maple trees in the country.

the best process for obtaining and preserving it. As the result of some of these investigations the scientists now tell us that every leaf of the sugar maple during the sunny hours of summer is slowly absorbing the sun's rays and elaborating and storing sweet for the spring sap, and that a good sugar season follows a clear sunny summer and that a dark cloudy summer gives a poor sugar season. And so we learn that this beautiful Vermont tree charming the eye with its dark green foliage glistening in the morning sun and inviting in its noonday shade, within her wonderful laboratory of leaf surface and



A VERMONT MAPLE ORCHARD IN SUMMER.

As quite a proportion of maple sugar made is used for flavoring these adulterations, the amount of pure goods that find its way from the producer to the table of the consumer probably does not exceed one pound of the pure to fifty of the adulteration.

Much scientific work has been done and careful investigations are being made by the experiment stations of the maple sugar States with a view of learning the secrets of the flow of sap and the development of the sugar within the tree, the conditions of weather and soil effecting the product and the mysteries of its wonderful flavor.

cell structure is gathering the sun's rays to be given up later as maple syrup. Literally liquid sunshine, the nectar of the sun God. A magazine article could be devoted to the illustration of the development of the maple sugar implements and methods of manufacturing. Beginning with those of the American Indian who boiled their sap by putting in hot stones, and the old caldron kettles of our fathers with its big side logs and salt pork accompaniment and later the shallow pan and heaters followed by the modern evaporator where the sap flows in at one end and the

syrup out at the other, with the modern thermometer and hydrometer which gives the operator the consistency of his boiling mass at a glance.

Under each of these improved methods the quality has also improved, and the light, clear syrups with the delicate aroma and soft flavor, is the product of improved methods and better knowledge of conditions, and now controls the best markets. The dark strong syrup of the caldron kettle methods has departed with the kettle itself. And the expert judges of

and consumer, has been the perplexing question for all those interested in this great product.

The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, formed in this State about ten years ago, and composed of the representative sugar makers of the State, has done much toward creating a higher standard of quality, and to give to the members, consequently, a better price for their goods. They tried to do this through advertising the products of their members and adopting an association label for their use that



A VERMONT MAPLE ORCHARD IN THE SUGAR SEASON.

maple syrup today regard the color as a fair standard of its quality. The choice flavor is a usual accompaniment of the light color. In a good sugar season this crop brings to the State of Vermont about one million dollars. It is no small item in the aggregate, nor is it a small item to many an individual farmer. The rise in price of one cent per pound of an average years crop means an increase of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the farmers of Vermont.

The marketing of the maple sugar crop in a satisfactory manner to the producer

should carry a guarantee of purity. But this was not altogether satisfactory, and plans were proposed, discussed and attempts made at organizing some central bureau or market where the work of grading could be done.

This gave rise to a corporation under the title of "The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Market" with an authorized capital of \$5,000. Most of the stock is held by the sugar makers themselves. It is located at Randolph, Vermont, and is operated by Hon. Victor I Spear, as manager, with an able board of directors. They

own a commodious building and store house on the Central Vt. side track. They are equipped for the purpose of taking syrup in bulk from the sugar orchards of the State carefully grading it in quality, giving it a uniform package, with a registered trade mark and guarantee of the Vermont Maple Sugar Maker's Market. The reheating of the syrup is done in jacketed aluminum kettles by steam, at a degree of heat that no burning or change of color or flavor takes place. The Vermont Maple Sugar Makers Market provides a place where the sugar maker can consign his syrup direct from his evaporator and have it fairly graded and marketed. The market is run on the co-op-

erative plan, the division being made to the patrons after paying expenses of the market. It has been in operation two seasons, both seasons of a short sugar crop. But the business of the market has increased and continued throughout the year. It has paid as a rule better prices to farmers than the individual would have obtained. It has paid a fair dividend on capital stock and expenses. Here the Vermont sons and daughters can always secure a pure article of high grade maple goods at the market price. The market gives promise of becoming a prominent factor in the maple sugar industry of Vermont.

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THE DEATH SONG OF THE HEMLOCK.

BY JULIA C. E. DORR.

Ye say I am old—I am old; and ye threaten to
hew me down,
Lest the roof of your puny dwelling should be
crushed by my heavy crown;
Ye measure my spreading branches, ye mock me
with idle fears!—
Ye pygmies that creep at my foot-stool, what
know ye of age, or years?
I reckon ye all as shadows! Ye are but as clouds
that pass
Over the face of the mountains and over the
meadow-grass;
Your generations are phantoms; like wraiths they
come and go,
Leaving no trace behind them in the paths they
used to know:
But I!—For six hundred rolling years have stood
like a watch-tower, I!
I have counted the slow procession of centuries
circling by!
I have looked at the sun unblenching; I have
numbered the midnight stars;
Nor quailed when the fiery serpent leaped from
its cloudy bars:
Or ever ye were a nation, or your commonwealth
was born,
I stood on this breezy hilltop, fronting the hills of
morn,
In the strength of my prime uplifting my head
above meaner things,
Till only the strong winds reached it, or the wild
birds' sweeping wings.
It was mine to know when the white man ventured
the unknown seas,
And silence fled before him, and the forest
mysteries,

I saw his towers and steeples that pierced the
unfathomed sky,
And his domes that darkened the heavens—but
above them all soared I!
He builded his towns and cities, and his mansions
fine and fair,
And slowly his fertile meadows grew wide in the
tranquil air;
He stretched his iron pathways from the moun-
tains to the sea—
But little cared I for his handiwork! 'Twas the
one great God made me!
The Earth and the Sun and the mighty Winds,
and the great God over all,
These bade me stand like a sentinel on the hilltop
grand and tall.
Know ye that a hundred years ago men called me
old and worn?
Yet here I tower above their graves, and laugh
them all to scorn!
For what are threescore years and ten, ye crea-
tures of a day?
Ye are to me like the flying motes that in the
sunshine play!
Shall I tremble because ye threaten and whisper
that I am old?
I will die of my own free, lordly will, ere the year
has shed its gold!
But till then, as I stood or ever the land of your
love was born,
I will stand erect on my hilltop, fronting the hills
of morn,
In the pride of mine age uplifting my head above
meaner things,
Till only the strong winds reach it, or the wild
birds' sweeping wings.



Photo by Wilkinson, Montpelier.

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WINTER VIEW OF "SMUGGLER'S" NOTCH—MOUNT WASHINGTON.

IN SUGARIN' TIME.

IN SUGARIN' TIME.

BY HELEN M. WINELOW.

It's sugarin'-time up country; an' settin' bere in town
 I seem to hear the "drip, drip, drip" of sap a tricklin' down
 Into them wooden buckets in our old sugar place,
 Afore Josiah died, an' our only daughter Grace,
 Insisted 'twasn't no ways safe for me to live alone
 Up in that old brown farm-house that long's I live I own;
 An' naught would do but I must come an' stay along o'ber
 Where sugarin' might be hayin' time, an' all this bustlin' stir;
 Where smells o' apple, and tricklin' sap, and wild flowers never come.
 There ain't no chance for such things around Grace's city home;
 An' sugarin'-time no different ain't from summer or from fall.
 I wisht Josiah'n me was back—a-workin' hard an' all.

The children on these brick-paved walks they make me think o' Jim,
 What we had hoped would stay by us—the farm was meant for him.
 He died when he was twenty. Yes, there was young Josiah,
 Professor in a college now, with hope of something higher.
 An' Grace, our girl, she married what they called a railroad king,
 An' lives on Beacon Street, in all the styles that she can swing.
 But all the same when April comes, I see 'em all agin,
 Jest runnin' wild around that farm, them three, and in
 All sorts of mischief daily, from early spring to fall.
 I wisht the hull on us was back—a-working hard an' all.

I seem to see the towels shakin' out upon the trees;
 I seem to smell the perfume of the May-flowers in the brooze;
 I seem to feel the summer a-coming 'cross the hills;
 I seem, up in the pasture, to hear the singin' rills;
 I see the mowin' lot, an' hear the sharpen' of the blades;
 I hear the cattle lowin'; I hear the ripenin' in the glades;
 I smell the harvest ripenin' over in the corner lot;
 I see Josiah bringin' home that last new pair he bought;
 I remember how together, when the children went away—
 Grown big an' married—by the fire we sat at close of day;
 An' how together we had lived there fifty year—come fall.
 I wisht Josiah'n me was back—a-workin' hard an' all.

It's sugarin'-time up country; but never once agin
 Shall I, now goin' on eighty, see the spring a-comin' in
 The old way, thro' the maple trees, 'cross the pasture brown.
 For I must stay—in sugarin' time—on Beacon Street in town.
 The children never, as of old, shall I tuck in at night,
 Their little feet so tired, but their happy hearts so light.
 They wouldn't go back if they could, an' I'm too old they say;
 An' sence Josiah isn't there, I let em have their way.

It's sugarin'-time up country, though, an' memories, like the sap,
 Start up an' set me longin' for Mother Natu's lap,—
 An' him, an' Jim,—the farm, the hens, the horses in the stall.
 It's sugarin'-time up country, I'm homesick—that is all.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose co-operation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items regarding natives of the State living beyond its borders.]

THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and hereby requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication as early as practicable. In order to assist the sons and daughters of Vermont to effect an organization where none exists, the editor will upon application furnish a model form of Constitution and By-Laws for adoption.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, E. J. Sherman; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Emerson; secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon; chaplain, Rev. John M. Dutton; executive committee, E. N. Foss, J. M. Gleason, G. B. Knapp, M. N. Smith, Professor D. R. Dewey, N. L. Sheldon, I. A. Abbott, A. L. Robinson, T. H. Hanley.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Bartou; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

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SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1901: President, C. D. Hosley; first vice-president, Rev. F. M. Russell; second vice-president, H. J. Wittencomb; third vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, F. D. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, J. C. Dana, Mrs. Clark, Miss Ila B. Roberts.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: Hon. Edward A. Belcher, president; Geo. Partridge, A. E. Lucas, and Dr. J. Townsend, vice-presidents; Edw. E. Jones, treasurer; S. G. Cheever, secretary; executive committee, A. O. Colton, Dr. S. H. Roberts, Hon. A. W. Scott, V. F. Northrop, Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Jr., Mrs. S. W. Deming, Mrs. R. A. Jewell.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Dr. Walter D. Greene; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 831 Elliott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Pitch, D.D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Butolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-president, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottom, Lincoln.

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Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry, auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Catlin, Dr. Wm. K. White, Henry C. Laelle.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen P. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mansel H. Rush, P. P. Peters.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Senator W. P. Dillingham; 1st vice-president, Maj. E. R. Campbell; 2d vice-president, Capt. J. J. Bain; 3d vice-president, C. E. Pearsons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

BY MRS. DAVID N. HAYNES

"THE Daughters of Vermont in Boston" enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer society of its kind formed in this city; and so successful have its meetings been that women of other States, residing in Boston, have hastened to follow its example and organize societies of a like character.

To Miss Helen M. Winslow and Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin is due the honor of founding the club. In February, 1894, they issued a call in the Boston and Somerville papers, inviting all women interested in the formation of a Vermont society to meet at "Parker's;" and in response thereto over two score Vermonters assembled at this meeting point one afternoon early in March, where they participated in the preliminary organization, and from the seed then sown has sprung the present club, with a membership limited to two hundred and twenty-five regular and twenty-five associate members, and an honorary list of fifteen prominent Vermont women.

On the third Thursday of each month, from November to April, at three o'clock, meetings are held at the "Vendome," where the afternoons are delightfully varied in a social way—for the Club's mission is not serious study or philanthropic work, and during the season there is usually a musicale, a discussion on some general topic of interest, a reading from some favorite author, a recital by an elocutionist, or a reception to some of the famous women of the day, followed by a cup of tea and a social hour when the members find old friends or make new ones readily, for there is a common tie binding all—the love for and interest in Vermont and her people.

The Club is a member of the State and General Federation, and last year gave to Vermont the first traveling library to be started on a "literary pilgrimage" through her country towns.

From its inception the Club's choice of officers has been most happy. The first president was Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, daughter of Hon. J. Gregory Smith, whose memory as the war governor and the leading railroad man of the State, all Vermonters revere and cherish. Mrs. Stevens served two years, and resigned against the wishes of all. She was then made

honorary president, and her personality is strongly felt in the Club life. She has marked musical ability, and the Club's musicales are made the more delightful through her skillful assistance.

The second president was Miss Helen M. Winslow, whose Vermont home was Westfield. Miss Winslow needs no introduction to club women in this country, as she has achieved a national reputation through her very successful magazine "The Club Woman," and her poems and stories are referred to with pride by all Vermonters. It was with deep regret that the Club accepted Miss Winslow's resignation, given because of the many demands her magazine makes on her time. Mrs. Sallie Joy White succeeded Miss Winslow and is now president. She was born in Brattleboro, and came to Boston when a girl, accepting a position under Mr. Nathaniel Green on the Boston Post. Subsequently she was associated with the Advertiser and the Herald. She is now a "free lance," writing for magazines, newspapers and periodicals; and she is also much sought after as a speaker before clubs and patriotic societies. She was one of the founders of the New England Woman's Press Association and its first President, an office which she held for five consecutive years. Mrs. White has a charming, gracious and tactful manner, which has won for her the love and respect of every member of the Club. It is almost needless to say that the Daughters of Vermont had reason to be proud of their representatives at the Milwaukee "Biennial," where Miss Winslow and Mrs. White were the recipients of marked attention, as women widely known in club life and in the literary world. The present list of officers is as follows: Honorary President, Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens; President, Mrs. Sallie Joy White; first Vice President, Mrs. William A. Barton, who was born Miss Anna Ferry, of St. Albans. She has been an active member of the Club since its formation and has held for a number of years the office of Corresponding Secretary. The second Vice-President is Mrs. Anna K. Smith Haynes, whose Vermont home was Clarendon. Miss Joslyn comes from Barton, and has been re-elected several times to the office of Recording Secretary. The Corresponding Secretary is Miss Mabel E. Houghton, formerly of St. Johnsbury. Mrs. Shreve, the Treasurer, was Miss Janet Livingstone King, of Winooski. Mrs. Greenleaf of



MRS. OLIVER HARKER STEVENS, HONORARY PRESIDENT.
MRS. SALLY JOY WHITE, PRESIDENT.

MRS. WM. F. BURKE, TREASURER.
MRS. WM. A. BARTON, VICE PRESIDENT.

MRS. HELEN M. WINSLOW, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MRS. DAVID N. HAYES, VICE PRESIDENT.
MRS. BERTHA P. JUELIN, READING SECRETARY.

the Executive Board, is from Newbury, where she was born Miss Abbie Burnham. Mrs. Abbie Glidden Cousins is from Barre, and is a member of the Executive Board and Chairman of the Reception Committee.

A glance at the list of towns represented by the few names above printed, shows how general must be the representation that the whole State has in the Club membership. Through the efforts of the Reception Committee each Daughter is given a ribbon badge, marking the county of her nativity—and every county in the State is represented.

Once during each season a "Gentleman's Night" is given, and these functions have been especially interesting, and socially very successful. In 1894 a reception was given Hon. Levi K. Fuller and Mrs. Fuller and members of the Governor's staff, Governor Brown of Rhode Island and Governor Greenhalge of Massachusetts and their staffs; and in 1895 to Governor and Mrs. Woodbury, of Burlington. In 1896 a brilliant reception was given that beloved and honored son and Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. Roger Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott. In 1898 Governor E. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. J. Gregory Smith were the guests of honor.

On December 31st, 1900, the Club marked the going out of the old year and century by a reception and banquet at the Vendome.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White, president of the society, received the members and guests in the parlors. She was assisted by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Hon. Alden Speare and Mrs. Mary Howe Lavin, the well known Vermont prima donna.

The guests were presented by a coterie of young women, all in dainty gowns, under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Barton. They were Miss Grace White, Miss Wood, Miss Vance, Miss Flagg, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. A. W. Pratt, Mrs. C. H. Hyde, Miss Meech, Mrs. Weeks, and Miss Joslyn.

Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins was chairman of the reception committee. Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf superintended the decorations, which were very effective. In the big banquet hall was a profusion of Christmas evergreens and the tables were beautifully decorated with tulips, roses and sprigs of cedar, typical of the hardy Green Mountain State. The menus were especially dainty, adorned with red clover blossoms, the club flower. After the guests were seated at the banquet tables

Mrs. White called upon Mrs. Lavin, who sang a selection from "Traviata," and "The Last Rose of Summer," Lucie Howe playing the accompaniments.

The after-dinner exercises opened with an address of welcome from Mrs. White. Mrs. White then introduced N. L. Sheldon, secretary of the Sons of Vermont Association, who happily extended the greetings of that organization and of its president, Judge Sherman. Other speakers were Hon. Alden Speare, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ellen C. Blair and Judge Ely. The occasion was enjoyed by some one hundred and fifty members and guests.

Similar in character, and with a like object in view, is the organization of the Sons of Vermont, whose relations with the "Daughters" is naturally very pleasant. While the accusation that the "Sons" indulged in afternoon teas and sweets has never been definitely proved, yet it is probably true that their "smoke talks" develop the fact that they are fully equal, if not superior, to the women in their power of conversational endurance.

To any woman who has made Boston her home by adoption, the Club means much. Not only is there each month an afternoon of social enjoyment, but the love and pride which all Vermonters have in the State is renewed and refreshed in these gatherings, and there is a spirit of comradeship and a hearty welcome there that brings them more closely in touch with the old home in the green hills of Vermont.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The April VERMONTIER will be of great interest to the sons and daughters of Vermont residing in other states. It will contain the preliminary announcement of the proposed observance of Old Home Week in Vermont, and present an outline of the plans which the Vermont Old Home Week Association will formulate for the celebration of this great home coming festival. THE VERMONTIER will publish monthly interesting information concerning the arrangements for the celebration of Old Home Week.

The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Governor W. W. Stickney; Vice-Presidents, Lieutenant-Governor M. F. Allen, Speaker Fletcher D. Proctor; Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans; Treasurer, Elias Lyman, Burlington; Executive Committee, Thad M. Chapman, Middlebury; Charles H. Darling, Bennington; C. J. Bell, Walden; J. L. Southwick, Burlington; E. M. Bartlett, Island Pond; N. W. Pisk, Isle La Motte; Olin Merrill, Enosburg Falls; Roger W. Hubbard, Hyde Park; C. S. Emery, Chelsea; Seymour Lane, Newport; Henry O. Carpenter, Rutland; Hiram Carleton, Montpelier; E. H. Porter, Wilmington; J. E. Pollard, Chester.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

"VERMONT" AS A TRADE MARK.

BY REV. J. MERVIN HULL, OF MALDEN, MASS.

WHEN I first came to live "Down Below" I was, like other Vermonters, inclined to boast of the beauties and virtues of my native State more than was seemly, even if my boasting was true. I couldn't keep it out of my sermons even, but whenever I wished to illustrate anything beautiful or grand I did it by means of Vermont scenery. I illustrated the water of life so vividly by means of our wonderful mountain spring at Ludlow that a man came to me after the sermon and said that he wanted to go right up there and get a drink of that water.

On one occasion we were going to take up a collection for the work of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. I presented the cause to the congregation as earnestly as I could, and then announced, "We will now take our annual collection for the Vermont Baptist State Convention." The people smiled, but contributed, and I was serenely unconscious of my blunder until my wife told me later. Nevertheless afterwards some of the congregation took a trip through Vermont "when all the woods were green," and when they returned they said that it was no wonder that the pastor spoke of the beauties of his native State. Moreover as I began to go about the streets of Boston and other cities I noticed that whenever a dealer had anything to sell that came from Vermont he was pretty sure to use the name of the State as an adjective. The idea seemed to be that if anything came from Vermont it was a guarantee of good quality. I never felt like disputing this, although I did wish that I could always be certain that Vermont goods went with the Ver-

mont name. I have kept some record of this use of Vermont as a trade mark, and I thought it might be interesting to other Vermonters as well as to myself.

The first signs that I noticed were those that advertised "Vermont Butter" for sale. These were very numerous, and they have continued to be so during all the fifteen



Photo by
Burnham.

MRS. D. J. FOSTER OF BURLINGTON.

years that I have lived in Massachusetts. I saw these signs not only in stores and markets, but on a considerable number of teams that made a specialty of delivering the butter at homes. There was a while that a Ludlow boy brought to our door butter that was made on North Hill, Ludlow, by my wife's sister, which we thought was getting it pretty nearly direct from headquarters. I think myself that genuine Vermont butter, when it is rightly

made, has a sweetness and flavor that is not found in any other. I have heard it said that the grass up among the mountains is richer and sweeter on account of there being so many rocks in the fields, which keep the warmth of the sun all through the night. This is a comforting theory, and quite as good as some others that are in use in politics and morals.

A sign that I have seen a few times is, "Vermont Eggs." I suppose that "native" eggs usually command the highest prices, but once I noticed this price list:

Fresh Eggs, 25c.

Vermont Eggs, 29c.

Which goes to show that Vermont eggs are worth four cents a dozen more than fresh eggs.

"Vermont Boiled Cider" I have seen put forth as being better than other brands of the same article. At any rate I am glad that they boil down some of it instead of drinking it all up. My mother used to tell me sad tales about the drunkenness caused by cider drinking in the old days before the temperance reform had made any progress, and even the minister drank with his parishioners.

Just once I have seen a sign "Condensed Milk, Vermont Brand," but whether the product came from Vermont I am in some



Photo by Hyatt.

MRS. HENRY H. CROSBY OF BRATTLEBORO.

doubt. Two signs that I have seen a great many times are "Vermont Maple Sugar," and "Vermont Honey." Often they are found united, "Vermont Honey and Maple Sugar." Frequently the packages have the name and residence of the producer stamped upon them, which seems very homelike to a Vermonter away from his native State, especially when the name happens to be that of some one he knows.

During the fall and winter one of the most common signs to be seen in the markets is "Vermont Turkeys." In fact they are so numerous that I sometimes think— But of course a dealer would not advertise Vermont turkeys unless he had them.

Just before Thanksgiving I was in a market where turkeys were marked twelve, fourteen, and sixteen cents a pound. A customer looked them all over and then asked, "How much are your Vermont turkeys!" "Eighteen cents," said the market man, and yet the customer took the Vermont turkey. But when all is said, Vermont's best product is men, and these need no label wherever they go.



Photo by Brush.

MISS KATHY KELLOGG DIXON OF RUTLAND,
DAUGHTER OF THE LATE JUDGE WALTER C. DIXON.

VERMONT VETERANS' ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BY EDGAR J. BLISS.

ON the evening of December 18th, 1888, a few Vermont Veterans of the Civil War, who resided in Boston, met at the Adams House and discussed the feasibility of organizing an Association of Vermont veterans then residing in Boston and vicinity. The meeting was called to order by Comrade M. H. Bush, and Comrade W. H. Goodnow was chosen as Secretary pro-tem.

After some interchange of views upon the subject it was voted to hold another meeting January 17th, 1889, at such a place as the chairman and secretary should designate. It was also voted that each comrade present be constituted a member of a rallying committee to secure as large an attendance as possible at the projected meeting in January. At this meeting the records showed nineteen comrades present. The January meeting was held at the International Hotel, and it was found that representatives of the first cavalry, and of the second, third, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth regiments were present. After deciding to organize an association, a nominating committee was appointed from each of the organizations to present a list of officers to be voted for. The committee reported the names of Dr. P. O. M. Edson for President; A. G. Bean for Vice-President; W. H. Goodnow for Secretary, with an executive committee of six. At this meeting there were thirty-nine comrades present.

At the third meeting held February 14th, a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the association was launched upon its unique and successful career. For thirteen years its annual gathering have been events of public note, and have been prominent subjects of comment in the press of Boston. It has had as its guests upon different occasions most of the leading Vermonters of the day, and very many of Massachusetts' most eminent men.

Governor John Gregory Smith took a deep interest in the association, and many years ago presented it with a beautiful stand of colors which is always brought out at the annual banquet. Senators Edmunds and Morrill, and most of the Vermont Congressmen have honored the association with their presence at different

times, and until the past year, it has always had the Governor or the Lieut. Governor of Vermont as the chief guest of honor. Conspicuous among the guests have been most of Vermont's best and most famous soldiers, and the banquet hall has rung with applause whenever the association has been privileged to greet such Generals as L. A. Grant, McMahon, Lewis, Veazie, Corse, Martin and Hazzard Stevens.

The Association has enjoyed the enthusiastic support of many civilians who, from time to time have been admitted into its ranks as honorary members. Prominent among these may be mentioned, Governor Crane of Massachusetts, Hon. James M.



GEORGE H. GRAVES, PRESIDENT.

Gleason, Capt. John G. B. Adams, Past Commander in Chief G. A. R., and Col. Wm. M. Olin, Secretary of State of Massachusetts.

More valuable than all else has been the strong development of comradeship that has grown up in the ranks of the Association. Men who had become residents in the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, formed in the chief metropolis of New England, an organization which should aid in perpetuating the love for their old native State and keep alive the fires of loyalty and comradeship that were kindled in many a camp, and on many a field. Sons of Vermont who consecrated their youth to love of country clasped hands in this city by the sea, and as their heads were being frosted by the hands of time they gave themselves anew to the spirit of

fellow-ship, which finds its best vitality among men who have touched elbows in hours of peril. Boston is a city of many societies and organizations for all sorts of purposes, but, until the last veteran shall wrap the folds of the colors about him, the Vermont Veteran Association of Boston, will be the place where comrade-ship and devotion, shall find their great principles best illustrated and most fully demonstrated.

Death has not spared us, and circumstance has depleted our ranks, yet the records show the interesting fact that of the seventeen comrades who gathered at that first meeting in December, 1888, twelve are to-day active members. Our



DANIEL W. TAFT, SECRETARY TREASURER.

roster has contained upwards of two hundred names of men who, although living in Boston and vicinity have desired to be known as Vermonters, and Vermonters who wore the blue. Perhaps no one has been more devoted to the interests of the Association than Comrades Warden and Bush. While others have been steadfast in their service these two soldiers have stood on the picket line with never a drooping eye-lid and never a faltering step, and if ever a question has arisen, the matter has been disposed of by saying "We'll go and ask Warden."

The thirteenth remembrance and banquet which was held the 5th of February at Young's Hotel was an event of much interest to all present. Many faces were missed at the gathering and all were reminded that the boys were fast getting

beyond the attractive influences of reunions and banquets, but among the sixty present could be found many of the charter members, and the hearty greetings and vigorous voices of welcome gave assurance that the association started out in the New Century full of hope and confidence that many years were yet left, this side the last camp, for earthly greetings. At the banquet table Comrade George H. Graves, the President, presided, with Senator Soule, General Blackmer, and Senior Vice Commander on his right, with General Martin and Hon. John W. Currier, who represented Vermont, upon his left. After cigars were lighted President Graves introduced Comrade Taft, the Secretary, who read letters of regret from many invited guests, after which the President, in a very happy speech, introduced the speakers of the evening. Senator Soule, the President of the Massachusetts Senate, represented Massachusetts and referred eloquently to Vermont and the proud part her soldiers bore in the war, and facetiously apologized for not having been born in the Green Mountain State. General Blackmer and Commander Barton made stirring speeches, while General Martin, who was chief of artillery at Gettysburg, told the story of that famous battle in a vivid and forceful manner. He paid the Vermont Brigade a glowing tribute and stirred the audience into a high pitch of enthusiasm as he recounted the story of Pickett's charge. Mr. Currier was introduced as the late Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, and made an interesting address, which he concluded by telling about his killing a man in the war.

As the boys took up once more the line of march they did so with the hope and faith that those whom they had left behind in the dear old State of their birth would keep a place green in their memories for the Massachusetts men who will always be true and loyal Vermonters.

A NOTABLE EVENT IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The removal of the old and popular dry goods house of H. W. Allen & Co., of Burlington, to spacious and elegant quarters in "The Richardson" block, marks one more advance in the successful career of this reliable firm. This house has done business continuously since 1848, and for 21 years it has been located in the Howard opera house block. The increasing business of the firm necessitated more room, and the first of March finds H. W. Allen & Co. installed in the largest and finest dry goods store in Vermont.

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...The Sacrifice Sale...

made necessary by the consolidation of the two largest stocks in Vermont will draw to a close early in March. The

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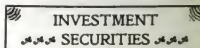
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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

VOL. V.

APRIL, 1901.

No. 9.

The Monthly Table of Contents will appear at the end of the calendar year in the form of an index. Each subscriber will receive a copy of the index when printed.

THE VERMONT.

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THE VERMONT.

VOL. VI

APRIL, 1901.

No. 9.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

IV. THE NATURAL ATTRACTIONS OF VERMONT.

BY HON. VICTOR L. SPEAR.

THE natural scenery of Vermont is one of the things in which all Vermonters take a justifiable pride. It is not claimed that all that is grand, beautiful and interesting is contained within the narrow limits of the State, but daily contact with the varied beauties that it does possess has tended to create a love and respect for its many charms.

The natural scenery of Vermont may be characterized as beautiful rather than grand, as pleasing rather than surprising. In its water system there is no Niagara, no wonderful canyons, boiling springs nor geysers. Its mountains have no Mount Blanc, no mammoth caves, no active or extinct volcanoes nor buried cities at their base. It has neither the icebergs of the Arctic regions nor the luxuriant foliage of the tropics. Its waters do not furnish the largest of the Aquatic tribe; nor its forests the sequoias of the Yosemite, nor the larger game of the jungles. In extent of territory the State is one of the smallest, and on a map of the United States, its location might be easily overlooked.

Notwithstanding what has been said, Vermont yields to no locality in the general summing up of natural attractions. The visitor instead of finding its beauty in a single magnificent exhibit, will find that nearly every one of its ten thousand square miles has some feature of unusual attraction and interest. To appreciate Vermont one needs to make its thorough acquaintance. A writer has said, that "The charm of Vermont scenery is like that of a beautiful face of which one never tires; the loveliness of a June day in a Vermont valley would bring a new sense of life to any

one who had never before experienced it; while the October glories which settle over her hills can nowhere be matched in all our land." The feature of Vermont scenery is that it cannot be described nor pictured. To the lover of nature, it is one grand gallery of divine art and beauty, and each step that is taken gives a new point



HON. VICTOR L. SPEAR.

of sight from which the scene puts on a new and different aspect. The principal attractions of the State are found in connection with its mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, pure springs and farm homes of which brief mention will be made.

MOUNTAINS.

Perhaps Vermont is more widely known from its mountains than from any other single feature. It was its mountains that first attracted the attention of the explorer, and from which the State derived its name.

western than eastern boundary. In the southern half of the State there is much of the way two parallel ranges with a narrow valley between. In the extreme south-western part of the State the Taconic range of mountains border on New York,



CANAL'S HUMP FROM CAMP WILLARD.

Courtesy of Central Vermont Ry. Co.

The main range extends from Canada on the north to Massachusetts on the south, and resembles an immense back-bone, only that it is not located exactly in the center of the body, being somewhat nearer the

and have a direction parallel to the Green Mountains. The Green Mountain range has an average width of about ten miles. A little north of the center of the State the range divides into two parts, one part

running nearly north and the other portion north-east to Canada. The range has been compared to the letter Y; the southern half forming the stem and the northern portion the two branches of the letter. A leading feature of these mountains is found in their being covered with a forest growth to their summits. In the whole

lages, lakes, rivers, and succession of hills which are seen to the north and south until the view fades away gradually from sight, and limited on the west by the Green Mountain range, and on the east by the White Mountains, combines features of beauty that it is hard to excel or equal.

In the southern part of the State, Stratton mountain is often referred to in connection with the political gathering there in former times, at which Daniel Webster was the orator. To-day it would seem a little strange to call a convention on the summit of one of our mountains, but we should remember that our fathers flocked to the hills and mountains and made their homes and first settlements on some of our highest land.

In the south-west corner of the State, in the town of Bennington, is Mount Anthony, with an elevation of about 2,400 feet, which derives its chief importance from its connection with the early history of the State. The Bennington Battle Monument is at the foot of this mountain, in Bennington Center, which commemorates the valor of the "Green Mountain Boys" and their associates at the important battle fought near by. Equinox Mountain in the town of Manchester, has an elevation of 3,847 feet, and from its summit can be seen one of the finest views, which embraces the Catskill and Adirondack mountains in New York, the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, and the Green Mountain range in Vermont. Manchester-



Photo by G. W. Perry.

CORBIN'S BEACH, GRAND ISLE.

range there are very few barren peaks. The timber is of both the deciduous and evergreen varieties, but the large proportion of the evergreen, spruce and hemlock, serve to give them the color from which they derive their name, both in summer and winter. Aside from this main range of mountains there are several of considerable prominence that are separated from it, and hills without number cover three-fourths of the entire territory of the State. From the summit of almost any of the hills, and from its mountain tops anywhere, one has a point of observation from which can be seen thousands of the finest views that one's eyes ever rested upon. The elevation from these hills and mountains varies from 1,500 to about 4,500 feet, and mention can be made of only a very few of the more prominent peaks.

On the eastern border of the State in the town of Windsor, Ascutney Mountain rises from the valley of the Connecticut to an altitude of 3,320 feet and stands as a lone sentinel to welcome the traveler from the east to our mountain scenery. It is separated from the main range of mountains by a distance of twenty miles or more. There are no high mountains either north or south, and from the summit of this mountain, which is without trees, there is an unobstructed view in all directions as far as the eye can see. The vil-



Photo by J. E. King.

RED ROCKS, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

in-the-Mountains has long been famous as a summer resort, and has many attractions. The village is 1,000 feet above the sea, and at the foot of Equinox mountain. About thirty miles north of Manchester, and ten



ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, 1898. PHOTOGRAPH BY H. J. WILSON.

miles east of Rutland, in the main range of the Green Mountains, are three noted peaks—Killington, Pico and Shrewsbury Mountains, with an altitude of 4,241; 3,967 and 3,737 feet respectively. The highest and favorite of these three peaks is Killington which has a good carriage road to its summit, and commands an extensive view of the mountains of New York, Vermont, and New Hampshire, with an extensive view of the hills and valleys lying between these distant mountains. Going north the next important mountain is Lincoln, and still further north in the town of Huntington, Camel's Hump. These mountains have an elevation of 4,078 and 4,088 feet

there is a coach that makes daily trips through the summer to the summit. A good hotel is kept open here during the summer, and the tourist should spend a night at the summit house, and if granted a clear morning, the glory of the sunrise will leave a remembrance never to be forgotten. A second route to this mountain, and the most romantic trip, is to leave the Burlington & Lamoille Railroad at Jeffersonville, and make the trip through the famous Smugglers' Notch. The road by this route is very steep a portion of the way, the traveller may prefer walking to riding, but to the lover of beautiful scenery the extra effort will be liberally rewarded.



EQUINOX MOUNTAIN AND EKWANOK COUNTRY CLUB HOUSE, WASHINGTON IS THE MOUNTAINS.

respectively. Camel's Hump is so called because of the fancied resemblance between the outline of this mountain and the hump upon the camel. There is a foot path to the summit, and many visit it each season and feel well repaid for the effort in reaching the summit by the view which is obtained. Still further north in the town of Underhill is the highest and best known of Vermont mountains. Mount Mansfield has an elevation of 4,364 feet. Its summit is reached by three routes. The most common route is by way of Stowe. To reach Mansfield by this route one leaves the Central Vermont Railway at Waterbury, goes to Stowe by electric road, and from Stowe

For some distance along this route the mountains rise on each side of the road from 500 to 1,000 feet, nearly perpendicular, and present a view of rugged beauty not easily equalled. On the way through the Notch one comes to an immense mountain spring of clear, pure water, which is said to be the outlet of a lake of considerable size several hundred feet above. About two miles from the summit this road unites with the road from Stowe, and the rest of the journey is over the same road. A third route to the summit is from Underhill, on the west side by a foot path. The summit of Mansfield has two prominent peaks, known as the nose and

the chin, which are about two miles from each other. It has been thought that the outline of this mountain top resembled the face of a man turned upward, and thereby has come the names of nose and chin for the two highest points. The view from Mansfield covers a large field, embracing the Adirondacks and the country laying between, including the city of Burlington and Lake Champlain on the west. To the

White Mountains of New Hampshire; and on some days Mount Washington can be seen. The thousand details which come into this view to complete the scene, among which are several Vermont villages, unnumbered farms and farm buildings, lake, river and valley all combine to complete a scene of singular beauty and charm. Still further north, in the town of Jay, on the Canadian border, Jay Peak rises to an alti-



Photos by Balch, Swanton.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS LAKE CHAMPLAIN BETWEEN VERMONT AND NEW YORK.



VIEW OF FORT MONTGOMERY, GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE CENTRAL VERMONT AND RUTLAND RAILROADS.

north the view follows along the lake and Champlain Valley, until, in the clearest days, Montreal, a hundred miles distant, can be seen; and Lake Champlain can be seen for nearly its entire length. To the east one looks down upon Smugglers' Notch and the Lake of the Clouds, and beyond this Sterling Mountain. Further east is seen a succession of heavy ridges until the mountains of north-eastern Vermont come into this view as well as the

tude of 4,018 feet. Mount Pisgah in Westmore 3,800 feet high, and Westmore 3,000 feet in the same town. Eolus in Dorset 3,148 feet high; Monadnock in Lemington, and Haystack in Wilmington, have altitudes of 3,000 feet or over, and are all entitled to a more extended mention than space will admit.

VALLEYS.

Had it been possible to form two mountains without a valley between, it is a mat-

ter of doubt whether or not Vermont would have had a valley. They are incidents of Vermont scenery. Nevertheless the valleys have their charms and are well worthy of mention.

The largest valley in Vermont is the Champlain. This extends from Rutland on the south to Canada on the north, about one hundred miles, and has an average width of about ten miles, covering practically

very fertile, and evidences of this are seen in the fine homes located here. Along the lake shore many cottages have been built for summer use and the ease with which either lake or mountain can be reached from this territory has made it a favorite location for residents during the summer months and for tourists. The north-western territory of Vermont is very similar to the Champlain valley but composed of



VIEWS IN AND AROUND WOODBURY R.

about one-tenth of the area of the State. In this territory which extends from Lake Champlain on the west to the Green Mountains on the east there is but little high land. Grand View Mountain in Addison and Bellevue in St. Albans, each about 1,300 feet high, being the only prominent elevations. Much of this land is rolling and reminds one of the western prairies on a small scale. The land in this section is

islands in Lake Champlain forming Grand Isle County. This territory has in the past been under some disadvantage on account of transportation facilities; this has been overcome during the past year and the Rutland-Canadian Railroad which passes nearly the entire length of the County gives transportation facilities equal to any section. The delightful conditions which prevail in this territory has made it a

favorite summer resort, and it may be reasonably supposed that the advent of the railroad will render it still more popular. The scenery from these islands is somewhat different than elsewhere. Fine views are had of the Adirondack Mountains in the west, and the Champlain Valley and the Green Mountains in the east, which are



ALLEN'S POINT, SOUTH END OF GRAND ISLE.

seen across three to five miles of the water of the lake. The breezes from the lake are sufficient to temper the warmest days of summer. No locality in Vermont enjoys as fine natural advantages for good roads as this County, and a ride of thirty miles from South Hero to Alburgh, over a road so level that a horse does not need to break a trot on account of any grade, with the water of the lake on either side and much of the way in sight, and a road-bed as smooth and hard as one ought to ask for, leaves a memory never to be forgotten. The opportunities for boating or fishing are without limit. It has been said by one who should be competent to judge that for fruit production adapted to its latitude, there was no place having the natural advantages of soil and location that this territory enjoys. The Connecticut Valley along the eastern boundary of the State is narrow, but extends from Massachusetts to Canada about two hundred miles. In width it varies from a few rods to five miles or more. Some of the finest farms

and farming land in New England is found in this valley. The White River Valley extends from White River Junction to Granville, fifty miles, and an average width of about one-half mile. The Winooski Valley is about seventy miles long, extending from Cabot to Colchester; it unites with the Champlain Valley in Williston. The farming land along some portions of this valley, especially in the towns of Richmond and Williston ranks with the best in the State. The Lamoille and Missisquoi River valleys mainly help to form a portion of the Champlain Valley, which has already been referred to. In addition to the valleys named it may be said that every brook and river has its valley, and nearly all possess some feature of peculiar interest and have some beauty not common to others.

LAKES.

There are a large number of lakes and ponds in Vermont. Some of which abound in beautiful scenery, and nearly all of which have clear, pure water and are formed from springs. The largest lake in which the State has any ownership is Champlain, and this is owned jointly by Vermont, New York and Canada. Its entire length is about 125 miles, and it has an average width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are numerous small islands in this lake, as well as the larger islands previously mentioned which compose Grand Isle County. Lake Champlain has a large commercial value to the State as it affords water transportation to the sea-board, being con-



CHESAPEAQUE POINT, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

nected with the Hudson river at Albany by a canal 64 miles in length. Also this lake has an important historical interest, as in the early history of the State several important battles were fought here. The lake is navigable for large steamers, and

a large transportation business is done.

The scenery is full of interest, and at many places along the shore cottages and camps have been built which are occupied largely through the summer months by people from the cities. There are numerous bays and bluffs along the shore which serve to give variety to the scene and afford fine locations for building summer homes. The rivers which empty into Lake Champlain drain about 4,000 miles, or about 45 per cent. of the total area of Vermont.

The second largest lake in which Vermont has an interest is Memphremagog,

and the highest point is Owl's Head, having an altitude of 2,700 feet.

The largest lake lying wholly in the State is Bomoseen in the town of Castleton; this lake has an area of 15,000 acres. It is eight miles long and has numerous summer hotels along its shore, being a beautiful body of water and a deservedly popular resort. Lake St. Catherine is another attractive body of water of about 2,000 acres. Lake Dunmore, in the town of Salisbury and Leicester is noted in history in connection with the story of the "Green Mountain Boys." The opening chapter of this story is located on the east-



Photo by Hutton.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MONTPELIER.

on its northern boundary. About one-fourth of this lake is in Vermont and three-fourths in Canada. It is thirty miles long and has an average width of about two miles. At the southern extremity is the beautiful and thriving village of Newport, from which steamers make daily trips during the summer season the entire length of the lake. There are several islands in this lake and many of these have been used for sites as cottages; also the eastern shore is largely occupied in the same way, and there are few places which are considered more attractive than this locality. On the west shore the land rises abruptly

ern shore of this lake, and a few rods up the side of the mountain can be found the cave referred to by Thompson. On the eastern shore of this lake the Green Mountain range rises abruptly from the water's edge to an altitude of more than three thousand feet. The western shore has level land which stretches away to Lake Champlain 20 miles distant. At the northern extremity, and on the western shore are commodious and well kept summer hotels which have for many years enjoyed a large and deserved patronage. Caspian Lake, in the town of Greensboro, is a delightful body of water. In a State



Peak "Heart of Big Iron Mountain"

"RED BONE" LARG TUNDRA—VIEW OF MOUNTAIN IN THE DISTANCE

By permission of Richard H. H.

where nearly all the lakes are of pure, clear water it might seem superfluous to mention this quality. This lake, however, is entitled to mention in this particular. The altitude of this water is nearly 2,000 feet. On the western shore cottages have been built within a few years until quite a summer village has been formed by the people who spend a few weeks or months here with their families as circumstances will permit. The people who occupy these cottages are largely residents of the State. The special attractions of this locality are entire freedom from mosquitoes; a rare clear air from its high altitude, and

in this body of water from the claim made that the first boat to be propelled by steam was operated here. Quite a number of cottages have been built here, some of which are quite expensive. Silver Lake, in the town of Barnard, has long been considered one of the most beautiful of Vermont's lakes. Quite recently several cottages have been built at the south end of the lake, and a small steamer is always ready to take the campers or visitors on a trip wherever they wish to go. In addition to the lakes mentioned which are the largest or best known in the State, there are hundreds of others varying in



ASCUTNEY MOUNTAIN AND THE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE CONNECTICUT RIVER AT WINDSOR.

the finest of trout fishing. Willoughby lake, in the town of Westmore, is another charming retreat. Of it a writer has said that "Nature has done more and art less here than in almost any other locality." Fine fishing, and bold mountain scenery bordering the lake are chief among the attractions. Lake Morey, in the town of Fairlee, is a favorite resort, and within a few years has come into much prominence. It is a beautiful body of water and very accessible, being within a few minutes' drive from the railroad station at Fairlee. There is some local pride by Vermonters

size from a few acres to several thousand acres, in nearly all of which there is a good supply of some of the varieties of fish, and by whose shore there are opportunities for the camper to spend a portion of the summer surrounded by scenery as beautiful and attractions as varied as are found at the places already occupied.

RIVERS.

The rivers of the State though not large, are numerous, and most of them have quite a rapid current, and the water is thereby kept very clear and pure. In the State there are very few streams or ponds of

stagnant water. The source of the rivers is the mountain springs, which form the rivulets and brooks, which as they proceed to the low lands, are fed by the surface water and drainage of the country, uniting finally to form the larger streams or rivers.

The Connecticut river which forms the eastern boundary of the State is owned by New Hampshire. The Otter Creek is the largest and longest river in Vermont, it drains the southern portion of the Champlain Valley and empties into Lake Champlain in the town of Ferrisburgh. It is navigable for steamers for eight miles, to the falls at Vergennes. The falls on this

river at Winooski, Bolton and Middlesex. This river breaks through the main range of the Green Mountains in the town of Bolton, and at this point the mountains approach very near the river and the shores are very steep. Along this stream are several deep channels, which have been worn by the action of the water which are very interesting. The most notable of these channels are found at Middlesex, Duxbury and Colchester. The length of this river is about 70 miles and it drains nearly 1,000 square miles.

The Lamoille river has its source in Greensboro; it has a general westerly course and empties into Lake Champlain



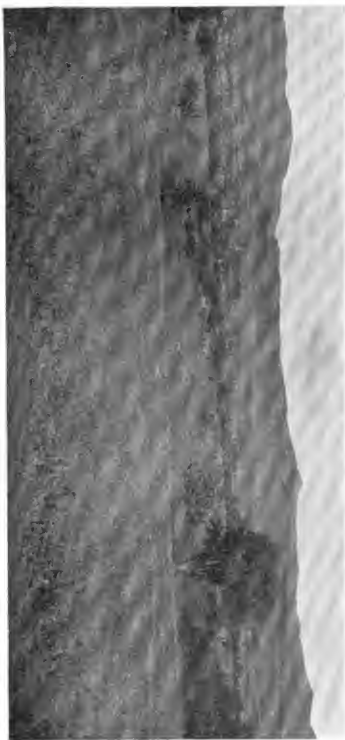
SUNSET ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, FROM ROOF OF VAN SICK HOUSE.

river at Vergennes, Weybridge, Middlebury and Proctor afford excellent water power, which is quite extensively utilized. The falls at Vergennes and Proctor are noted for their fine scenery. From Middlebury to Proctor there is very little current. The length of the Otter Creek is 60 miles, and it drains about 1,000 square miles.

The Winooski river has its source in Cabot, and is formed by the uniting of several small streams. This river has a southerly course to Montpelier, thence north-westerly until it empties into Lake Champlain in Colchester. There are several fine water powers on this stream, nota-

There are several good water powers on this stream. The soil in the valley of the Lamoille is noted for its fertility, and the scenery along the course for its many interesting features.

The Missisquoi river rises in Lowell and takes a northerly direction into Canada, thence a westerly direction, re-entering Vermont in Richford, and empties into Lake Champlain in the town of Highgate. There are several good water powers on this stream. The current is not rapid but sufficient to keep the water very clear and pure. This river is about 75 miles long and drains about 600 square miles of north-





DRIVE SOUTH OF WALLINGFORD.

ern Vermont. The Clyde, Black and Barton rivers drain a large portion of Orleans County and the western portion of Essex County, and empty into Lake Memphremagog. These rivers are of about equal size and each drain about 150 square miles.

The principal rivers that empty into the Connecticut have a south-easterly course and drain the territory east of the Green

Mountain range from Canada to Massachusetts. The principal streams are the Passumpsic, Wells, White, Ottaquechee, Williams, Black, Nulhegan and West. The characteristics of each of these rivers are quite similar. They have quite a rapid current, are bordered by rich farming lands and have many fine water privileges. The most notable falls on these streams are on



STEAMER VERMONT ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN

the Black river at Springfield. At this point there is a fall of over 100 feet in a distance of about forty rods, about 50 feet being in one perpendicular fall. In places the channel of this river is very narrow, for a distance of 20 rods it has a width of only ten or fifteen feet, and its sides are from 60 to 80 feet high. On the Ottaquechee river about a mile from the village of Quechee is a chasm of considerable interest. At the point where the railroad crosses Quechee Gulf the bridge has a length of 300 feet, and the water in the river is over 150 feet below. The view of

traveller perpetually between awe and fear. Several rivers have their sources in southwestern Vermont and pass into the State of New York. Space will not permit, nor does the scope of this article require the mention of the hundreds of smaller streams in the State which have some feature of interest to one who loves the beautiful in nature.

SPRINGS.

In referring to the rivers and lakes of the State, mention has been made of the spring as the main source and supply of both river and lake. In no single posses-



VIEWS AT ROCKY POINT, ST. ALBANS RAY.

this gulf when crossing is very grand, and one which of its kind is not equalled in the State.

The Deerfield river rises in the Green Mountains in southern Vermont, but passes into Massachusetts and belongs largely to that State. I have never seen more romantic and impressive scenery in Vermont than in making a trip over the narrow gauge railroad, which runs from Hoosac Tunnel to Wilmington along the course of this stream. The high mountains on either side, and the sharp curves will keep the

sion of the State are its people justified in claiming more for its natural conditions than in the possession of its thousands of never failing mountain springs of the purest water. Probably three-fourths of the farms of the State are supplied with water from this source, and some of the villages of the State have been able to unite a sufficient number of these springs to secure an abundant supply for village purposes. Many springs in the State have medicinal properties, and cures of various infirmities are claimed from the use of

the water. The medicinal quality in most of these springs is due to gaseous rather than to mineral substances which they contain. The springs which have been most resorted to for their medicinal qualities are in Alburgh, Highgate, Clarendon, Newbury, Tunbridge and Hardwick. Whatever the virtue of these waters for some specific complaint may be we do not know, but we feel sure that there are few, if any, safer or more valuable health givers than perfectly *pure* water; and in this we know of no equal area that is so well supplied as Vermont. As former Vermonters are met the world over about the first regret to be expressed will be over the loss of the pure spring water with which the State abounds. Within a few years some of the water from the purest springs has been bottled and put upon the market, and quite an extensive business has resulted. At some of the springs in the State, hotels and camps have been built, and the water has been one of the chief attractions.

HIGHWAYS.

While the roads of a country cannot be classed as among the natural features, the location and material for constructing good roads are a part of the natural advantages of any locality. The grade along the course of the larger streams and many of the small ones is very level, and the material for constructing good roads is abundant. Where stone roads are necessary it is common to find plenty of material for their construction within an easy distance. The bed of our streams supply an abundance of gravel and in a very large part of the State the soil is of a lime or slate stone loam which makes good road material. There are no roads easier for the traveler than a hard smooth road of earth, and where these are possible there is little need to look for other material. Carriage riding over the roads of the State has been on the increase within the past few years, and the thousands of miles of pleasant drives along the valleys of the State with the shade of the maple which is afforded from the trees transplanted along the road sides, and the water of the river or brook on one side, and quite often a mountain on the other side, is as near perfection in traveling as one may reasonably hope to attain. Within the past few years the interest in improving the roads of the State has resulted in legislation which is calculated to render them still more attractive than at present.

From "Shamrock House"—Central Vermont Ry. Co.



BRIDGEVIEW, N.Y., NORTH RIVER.

THE FARM HOMES.

Though there are large business interests in the State in connection with our mines, quarries, manufactures, forests and trade, the prevailing and dominant interest of the State is its agriculture. A large proportion of the State is unfitted for farming purposes, but the soil in the valleys and to some distance back from the streams is of great natural fertility, and to-day after more than a hundred years of cultivation much of it is producing larger crops than when the sod was first broken. The soil of the State is adapted to the production of all agricultural products which can be

likely to take the same position in the breeding of dairy stock that it has held in the past in the development of the sheep and the horse. The agricultural conditions in the State are such, that combined with the good sense and energy of the people, it has always been possible to produce either animals or crops of superior quality, and the husbandman has secured from the soil a fair return for his labor. Through the views that have been referred to from our mountains, of other mountains; of villages nestled in the valleys; of lakes and rivers reflecting the sun's rays from their glassy surfaces;



BIRCH'S EYE VIEW OF ST. JOHNSBURY.

grown in its latitude, and especially to the production of hay and corn. Along the shore of Lake Champlain apples are grown to perfection, and for a long time the State has held a high rank from the superior quality of the farm animals that it has produced. In the past the Morgan horse and Merino sheep attracted the most attention, and to-day the finest specimens of these animals will be found in the State. At the present time the live stock interest centers more in the dairy animals and the progress being made indicates that the State is

of hills and valleys as they intermingle and finally disappear in the distant horizon; of the light and shade of a glorious sunset, or the magnificence of the dawn, are all scenes calculated to fill one with a love and admiration for the beautiful in nature, yet there is another scene that to me surpasses all others. It is from any of our higher altitudes to look out upon the home scenes which the view discloses. The tidy farm house, the comfortable barns, the little patch of woodland, the meadow, the pasture and cultivated field have a beauty

which is not all confined to the artistic character of the scene. There is suggested comfortable and happy homes. Contentment, thrift and enterprise on the part of the owner. One is reminded that it has been from these modest, tidy, comfortable

and the nation with many of its wisest statesmen, and the business world with the energy necessary to carry difficult undertakings to a successful issue. Take from Vermont its mountains, destroy the beauty of its lakes and rivers, rob the cities



THE PARADE FOR THE CENTENNIAL PARADE THROUGH WATER STREET, MONTPELIER, VERMONT. This is the leading feature of one of the most important and attractive events in the history of the nation in Vermont, and for size and attractiveness is not surpassed in this section of the country.

farm homes that the men and women have gone forth who have made and preserved the proud record of the State. These homes have been the nurseries which have supplied the State with most of the men who have occupied prominent places,

and villages of their attractiveness, but leave the beauty, privileges and comforts of the farm homes of the State, and Vermont will still be Vermont and able to go forward and maintain its present proud position in the sisterhood of States.

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

OLIN MERRILL.

BY ALFRED A. HALL.

THE man who sees the opportunity, embraces it and has the capacity to fill the place, is sure to win his way to success.

Such a man is Hon. Olin Merrill of Enosburg Falls, now Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont.

His father, Rev. Peter Merrill, was for years one of the pillars of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Vermont Conference; his mother, Caroline Merrill, was possessed of those rare christian virtues and womanly graces which qualified her for the trying life of an itinerant minister's companion and helpmeet, and won for her the love and esteem of parishioners wherever located.

Olin was one of three children and their only son. He was born in Plainfield, Vermont, on the eleventh day of March, 1854, and received his education in the public schools and the Vermont Methodist Seminary at Montpelier, graduating in June, 1873.

Industrious by nature, and like many Vermont boys after graduating, without means and in debt for his education, he sought employment at once and secured a position as station agent of the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and commenced his business life in Enosburg Falls, Vermont, with a monied capital of seven dollars and encumbered by an indebtedness of over three hundred; his salary was twenty-five dollars per month and he occupied the position for two years when he entered the store of Woodworth and Stetson as clerk, and remained three years.

In 1878, he commenced the study of law in the office of J. E. Marsh, Esq., and spent two years in improving his mind, not only in the law, but reading the best authors and familiarizing himself with the laws of business and political economy.

At that time Dr. B. J. Kendall was in a small way manufacturing and selling a

liniment known as Kendall's Spavin Cure, and which, with his Treaties on the Horse, have since become famous.

Here young Merrill's opportunity came; he saw that in the organization, development and push of this patent medicine lay success from a business standpoint, and, while reluctantly giving up the law for which he had a natural inclination, and would have succeeded in, he joined his energy and business capacity with those who owned the trade mark, and in 1880, became a member of the firm of B. J. Kendall and Co., that was later capitalized under the name of the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of which he has since been the treasurer and manager.

Upon entering the company he thoroughly organized every detail of the business, carrying out a system of advertising from which practical and known results could be demonstrated, extended the sales into every State in the Union, Canada and Australia, and by close application, native energy, sound common sense and excellent business qualification he has met with marked success, and stands to-day in the front rank of progressive men in the State.

Since becoming the member of the Republican State Committee from Franklin County in 1882, he has been prominent in the political councils of the State, serving on the Executive Committee from 1886 until 1898, and as Chairman of the Committee from 1894 to 1898, when he declined a further election.

To the duties of his position as a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman, he brought the same principles that had marked his business success, viz: thorough organization and untiring zeal.

It was under his Chairmanship, aided by efficient co-workers, that the Republican party of Vermont, rolled up the unprecedented plurality of over thirty-nine thousand for President McKinley in 1896.

Beside local offices of importance held



DEAN MERRILL.

by him, he has been second and first assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives; in 1890 represented Enosburgh in the General Assembly, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Claims; in 1892 he represented Franklin County in the Senate, serving as Chairman on the Committee on Railroads, and in both Houses proved himself a wise legislator and an acknowledged leader; in 1894 he was made Chairman of the Railroad Commission, a position he held until his resignation in 1897.

On the first day of October, 1897, he became Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont, under appointment of President McKinley, and has been recommended by the Vermont Delegation in Congress for re-appointment when his term expires.

Although our State is a small one and has two districts, among the one hundred and fifty-six districts in the United States, the one under Mr. Merrill ranks *eleventh* in the amount of money received, and *sixth* in the number of entries made, and has been administered during his term with fidelity.

A man of rare executive ability, methodical and pains-taking, he requires in a pleasant and genial way that those under him shall faithfully, efficiently and impartially perform their duties.

No one can enter the village of Enosburgh Falls, without being impressed with the fact that it is an up-to-date village in every respect; it has an excellent system of water works and an electric light plant owned by the village; its sewers are laid and constructed after the most approved plan; concrete sidewalks, good streets and an attractive park with shade trees, walks and fountain are inviting to the traveler; good churches, excellent schools, in which Mr. Merrill has always been deeply interested, and a public library fitted and furnished in the most approved style by him, afford spiritual and educational advantages to the citizens of the village and town; the business blocks and residences show good judgment, thrift and pride, and in all these improvements and progressive ideas, Mr. Merrill, aided by others, has had an active part and been a liberal contributor.

In 1892, the Dr. B. J. Kendall Company in which Mr. Merrill owns a third interest, erected a neat and commodious Opera House at a cost of \$10,000, which has been deeded to the town for public use, and affords an excellent place for public meetings, conventions, exhibitions, etc., etc.

He has recently erected a handsome brick

block in which is located the bank, whose charter he secured, and of which he is President: it is up to date in every respect and is divided into stores, offices and society halls, which are equal to the most convenient in the State. On the second floor are the library rooms, planned and constructed for that purpose with excellent taste, and furnished free to the town.

In every work that tends to build up the moral, the educational, the social and business welfare of the community, he is an earnest laborer and generous contributor of his time and means.

With his accomplished and domestic wife; and two beautiful little girls, in the home he planned and built amid the surroundings detailed, and in serving his loyal friends, he finds his greatest enjoyment; beyond that the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, extending his business, planning for the future good of his village and State are his highest ambitions.

This is the simple history of one of Vermont's self made men, who by untiring energy has risen from the ranks to occupy a position of honor and trust, respected by all who know him.

ARBUTUS.

BY NELLY HART WOODWORTH.

I saw the heart of Spring
As I was wandering
In April woods where withered leaves were lying.
It lay upon the ground
With dead leaves scattered 'round,
Blushing with life, the heart of Spring nodding.
How pure her fragrant heart!
As if she dwelt apart
From all that knew a stain, by soil 'oertaken,
Lay low at April's feet
Offering her wealth of sweet,
Did March's wild bugle note her heart awaken?
O rosy heart of Spring!
What sweetness dost thou bring,
April's swift tears are changed to rainbow glory,
Who could thy charm resist
Nor to thy sweet voice list?
Coaxing the sod to tell the old enchanted story.
Who would one petal change?
Or who deny thee range [creature?
Through leafless woods, fearless, ungrudging
Touching thy blushing lips
To April's finger tips,
A masterpiece from the great artist, Nature.

DR. JO. H. LINSLEY.

THE death of Dr. Jo. Hatch Linsley, which occurred at his home in Burlington, February 17, removes from the medical profession one of its leading lights and most conscientious workers.

Born in Windsor in 1859, Dr. Linsley became a resident of Burlington in early boyhood. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont in 1880. In 1899, he spent the summer in Berlin and took a course of bacteriology under Koch.

Dr. Linsley had been professor of pathology and bacteriology at the University of Vermont and chairman of the committee on admission and ethics of the New York

CHARLES MANLEY WILDS.

THE death of Charles M. Wilds removes from the Vermont Bar one of the ablest and best known lawyers of the State. Mr. Wilds was conspicuous as a corporation and railroad attorney, and at the time of his decease, February 15, was counsel for the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Central Vermont Railway Company. He was born in Bristol, February 8, 1856. He went to Middlebury in 1875, and entered Middlebury College, and after graduating therefrom he took a post graduate course at Yale. In 1878, he began the study of the law with Wales and Taft in Burlington. Soon afterwards Mr. Wilds



DR. JO. H. LINSLEY.

Pathological Society. He was a member of the New York Pathological Society; of the County Medical Society, and New York County Medical Association, and of the Vermont State Medical Society. He served as city physician of Burlington three years, and as health officer for the same period.

What may be considered as his chief work in the medical profession was the establishing of the State Laboratory of Hygiene, of which he was the founder and director.

Dr. Linsley is survived by a widow, a daughter of the late Mr. Harman A. Ray, of Burlington, and by two children, Miss Patty Hatch Linsley, and Master Ray Linsley.



CHARLES MANLEY WILDS.

removed to Middlebury and formed a law partnership with ex-Governor John W. Stewart. He subsequently held the office of State's Attorney for Addison County, and in 1892, was a Presidential Elector. He had held various local offices and was a Trustee of Middlebury College. He was married in 1879 to Frankie Wright, daughter of the late H. Bruce Wright, who died June 3, 1891. To them were born four children, Bruce W., who died in infancy; Percival, now aged 18 years, a student in Middlebury college; Sophie, aged 15, and Elizabeth, aged 12.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



MRS. KITTRIDGE HARKINS OF BEATTLEBORO.



MISS MARIE HUSKER OF BURLINGTON.



Photo by Fitzgerald.

MISS SARAH L. CLARK OF ST. ALBANS.

THE MUSIC OF THE MAPLES.

BY CHARLES W. SCARFF.

There is music in the maples in the early days of spring
When the sugar season opens and the sap begins to run;
I can hear the merry voices of the woodsmen shout and sing,
And the laughter of the children who regard the work as fun.

First, the breaking of the roadways through the crusted banks of snow,
Then, the scattering of the buckets and the tapping of the trees;
And the maples join the chorus in a manner soft and low,
To the motion of their branches as they bend to every breeze.

But the sweetest music follows at the closing of the day
When the final act of sugaring is ready to begin;
Then the deck is cleared for action, pans and kettles cleared away
By the youngsters of the village who in pairs come trooping in.

Lads and lassies linger late within the forest's kindly shade,
And in sugaring off the syrup many love-ly songs are sung
But I dare not even intimate what promises are made
For the sugar on the snow implies a coating on the tongue.

Oh! the music of the maples, how it lingers in my ears,
As a memory of former days that time cannot erase;
How its melody has hallowed all the intervening years—
For the all-sufficient reason, there's a woman in the case.

MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, VERMONT.



ONE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By J. A. GRAHAM, L.L.D.

LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN THE SERVICE OF THE ABOVE STATE.

London.

PRINTED AND SOLD, FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY HENRY FAY,
AT THE CICERO PRESS,
VINCEUR PLACE.

1797.

In Summer there is such an equal serenity of weather, at *Manchester*, that one has scarce the power of wishing for a change: it is neither too hot nor cold; and even in *July* and *August*, which are here the most sultry months in the year, the kind breezes, which whisper among the trees, and preface between the mountains, refresh the weary traveller, and render this place, if I may venture to use such an expression, the habitation of the Zephyrs.

THE early history of Manchester is full of interest, and there are many associations with it that are worthy of special mention. It was incorporated in 1761, two months after the settlement of Bennington, and a few years later the first inn was built on the spot where now stands the summer cottage of Rev. Dr. G. H. Smythe of New York. On account of the conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire to the territory now comprised in the State of Vermont, a regular military organization was formed in 1772, with Ethan Allen as its chief, and Manchester, from its central location, was frequently the chosen place for meeting and drill. But when the greater contest between the colonies and England came on, all local troubles were held in

abeyance, and the warlike spirit of the famous "Green Mountain Boys" was turned against an enemy not so near home. Manchester was the rendezvous of the men who went with Gen. Stark to Bennington, on the eve of that historic battle when Mollie Stark did *not* sleep a widow, and in the southern portion of the town is still shown the crumbling foundation of the house that was the birthplace of the redoubtable Ethan Allen. The famous "Council of Safety," which, in the absence of any regularly organized government, wielded unlimited power during the first nine months of the existence of Vermont as a separate colony, held its first meetings in the inn kept by Martin Powell, on the present site of the Equinox House. It was here that a decree was made sanctioning the confiscation of Tory property—the



MARK KINNEB LIBRARY, 1840 VOLUMEN.
Presented by Mrs. Henry J. Willing of Chicago.

earliest instance of such confiscation during the Revolution—and the estates of Tory residents of Manchester were the first to be seized for the public defence. The Equinox House itself stands on confiscated ground.

Up to 1792, the nearest post office was Bennington, twenty miles south, but in that year an office was established at Manchester, with mails once a week. The past century has witnessed many changes—none of them more striking than the contrast in the mail service. Now a letter can be posted in Manchester at 10 p. m., and be delivered in New York or Boston early next morning.

In 1793, the inhabitants turned out *en masse* to gaze admiringly upon the handsome wagon the enterprising mail carriers

had placed upon the route between Bennington and Rutland, the first public conveyance for the transportation of passengers that passed through the valley. At this time, wheat, ashes, and rags formed the "currency," and paid alike for the weekly *Vermont Gazette* for the reading farmer, and the print dress imported from Europe for the farmer's wife. Jefferson's inauguration day, March 4, 1801, was celebrated in Manchester by the raising of "Thaddeus Munson's new tavern," and it was then considered the finest inn in the State. This building, comparatively modern though it is, has witnessed many

In Manchester and its vicinity are numerous natural attractions well worthy of a more extended description than our space permits. Mt. Equinox, from whose summit a magnificent view is obtained, can be ascended by pedestrians straight up its face, or in wagons or on horseback by the "Notch" road. Half way up the south side of the mountain is Table Rock, an immense level-topped ledge, and just below it, on the east side, is Deer Knoll. Both places command extensive views, and are favorite spots for picnic parties. Skinner Hollow is a vast, natural amphitheatre, in which is a stream which suddenly disap-



MAIN STREET, MANCHESTER.

scenes which we are accustomed to associate with our earlier New England history. At the time of its erection the old Puritan methods of punishment were still in vogue, and the whipping-post stood nearly in front of the north end of the present Equinox House, while the pillory was just across the street.

In 1784, the Congregational Society was organized with seven members, and a "meeting-house" erected, but it had no settled minister. The Episcopal Society, organized two years before, was provided with a rector but had no church. Both societies now have handsome churches with greatly increased membership.

appears without an apparent outlet, but it is supposed that it flows through a neighboring cavern which has never been fully explored, though it is evidently of considerable extent. Snow may be found here throughout the year, and visitors frequently build a fire near its mouth, melt maple sugar in a kettle hung "gypsy fashion" over the flames, and "sugar off" on the snow from the cave.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

There are three churches, Congregational, Episcopal, and Catholic, presided over by up-to-date ministers and one never attends a service without wishing he knew a little more, and was a trifle better. The

library is one of the best in the country and was built and donated by Mrs. Henry J. Willing, of Chicago, in memory of her father, Hon. Mark Skinner. Its shelves contain over 16,000 volumes and is adding weekly new books as they are published, some of the leading daily papers can be



THE FIRST GOLF HOUSE.

found here, also most of the American and foreign magazines. The furniture and furnishings of the building are superb, and visitors can spend their leisure hours in this place with a feeling that they are "at home," no matter how luxurious that home may be. The academy is of long standing and has had for pupils in the past men who have not only made a name for themselves but also for their country. One of the finest music halls in the country can be found here, and many fine entertainments are given here through the season.

ROADS.

There are sixty-three miles of roads in Manchester, which are kept in fine condition, and furnish delightful riding, driving or wheeling. For sidewalks marble is used,



BACK VIEW OF CLUB HOUSE.

of these there are five miles; for cleanliness nothing can equal it.

DRIVES.

The drives in and around Manchester are equal if not superior to any in the United States, being beside streams and through woodland, first in a valley, and then on a mountain side, affording at every turn a change of scenery which cannot be described.

WATER SUPPLY.

One of the purest water systems can be found in Manchester, the supply coming from the side of the mountain, 1,500 feet above any habitation, and flowing as it does out of a slatey rock makes it very soft and pure. Property is well protected from fire, hydrants being placed at short distances all over the residential portion. An electric light plant is now being installed.

A perfect system of sewerage is owned by the corporation, and who have full control of same.

MANCHESTER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

The Manchester Development Association was organized February 23rd, 1901, to further the development of Manchester Village as a summer resort and bring to general notice, by such ways and means as the Association may have power to do, the



GOLF PRIZE.

advantages of our beautiful New England village as both a permanent and summer home.

The membership is composed of both residents and summer visitors to Manchester, and the Association is supported by an annual yearly subscription of \$2.00 and such further amounts as may be voluntarily donated.

The Association has issued and distributed generally, 100,000 books descriptive of the village and its surroundings, handsomely bound and containing 25 half-tone pictures. The officers of the Association are as follows:

Geo. Smith, President; W. B. Edgerton Vice-President; Geo. L. Towsley, Treasurer; Wm. F. Orvis, Secretary. The Directors are:—H. W. Brown, Philadelphia; Clark Burnham, New York; Herbert Cassard, Baltimore; Edward S. Isham, Chicago; W. H. McCure, Albany; R. F. McQueen, New York; L. Munson, Manchester; Orland Smith, New York; G. H. Smyth, E. Orange; J. L. Taylor, New York; George H. Thatcher, Albany, and Henry J. Willing, Chicago.

MANCHESTER AS A SUMMER RESORT.

"Manchester-in-the-Mountains," as its name indicates, is surrounded on the west by the grand old Equinox rising nearly 4,000 feet above sea level, and on the east by the beautiful Green Mountain range. As a summer resort, it dates back over fifty years, and the reason of its popularity is its great healthfulness and fine scenery, which cannot be described accurately. "Manchester-in-the-Mountains" is situated about midway between New York and Montreal, 200 miles from Boston, 50 miles from Saratoga, 50 miles from Troy and 30 miles from Rutland, and is reached by the Hudson River R. R. to Troy thence by the Rutland R. R. and is about six hours' ride from New York.

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

The Equinox House, with its cottages and annex, is the principal hotel. There are several smaller hotels. Boarding houses are numerous and can be found near the hotels or farther away as the visitor may desire, and the prices at all these

was found that the old 9-Hole Course would not accommodate the players.

This resulted in the organization of the Ekwanok Country Club, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The club acquired 155 acres of the best golfing land in the world, and converted it into "the finest summer course in the United States."

The course was first laid out by John D. Dunn, then gone over by a number of professionals and amateurs and a large sum of money expended in draining, rolling and sodding, under the personal direction of Mr. Herbert Cassard, Chairman of the Green Committee.

A handsome Club House was completed in July, 1900, and during the past autumn the course has been greatly improved and lengthened to 165 yards, and will be kept in ideal condition during the season of 1901. The short course of 9-holes, all within sight of the Club House, is particularly attractive to ladies.

The course is open from May to November, and October golf is fast growing popular. George Low, the Dyker Meadow professional, will again be in



EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.

places vary so as to accommodate the millionaire or the ordinary business man.

COTTAGES.

Many cottages have been built the past year by gentlemen and ladies who came to Manchester for a season or two and found that the purity of air and water agreed with their families so well, concluded to make this place their home. Some of these gentlemen and ladies are E. S. Isham, Chicago; Clarence M. Clark, Philadelphia; James S. Taylor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry W. Brown, Philadelphia; R. F. McQueen, New York; W. H. McClure, Albany; R. T. McCartee, Albany; Dr. Geo. H. Smythe, New Jersey; Mrs. Constance Sands, Orange, N. J.; Mrs. Arthur Taylor, New York; Gen. O. Smith, New York; Dr. Clark Burnham, Brooklyn; Mrs. B. F. Carver, Chicago; Herbert Cassard, Baltimore, and many others.

GOLF.

This popular game has not been overlooked by summer visitors. The Ekwanok Club is perhaps as well known as any club from the fact that very many of its members are connected with most of the famous clubs of the country.

Golf was established at Manchester in 1895, has constantly grown in popularity, until in 1899 it

charge and professional matches will be a feature. During the season of 1900, the Ekwanok team was very successful, losing but one match and winning the Green Mountain Golf Association cup for the second time.

Team matches have been arranged with Bennington, Williamstown, Saratoga, Rutland, Dorset, and others. Manchester will again have the best team of any summer resort.

There are fast through trains with parlor and sleeping car service daily from New York via Hudson River R. R. and through trains from Boston via Boston & Maine R. R. A special car for Manchester leaves Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 15th, at 8 45 a. m., and arrives at Manchester at 2 p. m. Travellers from "The Berkshires" or Saratoga to Burlington, Shelburne or the White Mountains via Manchester find the western Vermont Valley with its fine gravel roads and ever-changing mountain scenery most delightful.

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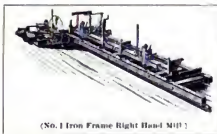
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An Illustrated State Magazine

DEVOTED TO VERMONT HISTORY, LITERATURE, ART, EDUCATION, ATTRACTIONS,
RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES, AND THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

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THE VERMONT.

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DANQUET VERMONT 1904 AND CAMP LEAQUE, 1911 LA NOTTE.

THE VERMONTER.

VOL. VI

JUNE, 1901.

No. 11.

TWENTIETH CENTURY HISTORY OF VERMONT

ANIMAL LIFE OF VERMONT.

BY JOHN W. TITCOMB.

WHEN the white man first set foot on the soil of what is now Vermont, he found the country sparsely settled by Indians. These aborigines were familiar with the food properties of seeds, berries, and roots, and cultivated to a small extent Indian corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes, but they chiefly depended both for subsistence and clothing upon fish and game which was everywhere abundant and always equal to the demands made upon them.

During the summer the Atlantic salmon ascended the Connecticut river to its most northern bounds in Vermont and far up its many tributaries. It entered Lake Champlain by way of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers and thence into all the larger tributaries. As the tributaries to Lake Champlain and the Connecticut have their sources in the Green Mountains within a few miles of each other, it can be easily seen that this valuable food supply came to the homes of the Indians in all parts of the State.

The Shad also ascended the Connecticut as far as Hellows Falls and in great numbers. Brook trout abounded in all the streams and many of the lakes and ponds. The lake trout abounded in nearly all the larger lakes.

In the forests roamed the moose, the elk, the caribou, the deer and the bear; the fox, the beaver and numberless smaller animals were everywhere to be found.

Domestic animals, either for subsistence or as beasts of burden were unknown.

Undisturbed by the white man, nature would have retained its equilibrium in all kinds of animal life. The stronger preyed upon the weaker and the Indian upon all

kinds which were valuable either for food or for their pelts.

With crude fishing gear, out of the abundance, an ample supply of fish could be caught during the migratory periods.



Photo by Chase, St. Johnsbury.

HON. JOHN W. TITCOMB.

These were dried and smoked for winter use.

With their implements of warfare and cunning methods of trapping, a bountiful supply of meat was ready at their doors.

Even with the advent of the white man the changes in nature were gradual. The early settler with his flint lock, had little

time to hunt and little powder and lead to expend unless to defend himself from the Indian or to obtain necessary food. If he fished, it was not for pleasure only, but to obtain food for himself and family.

The Indian was the first to succumb to the advances of civilization.

The failure of nature to retain its equilibrium in the animal kingdom began with the advent of the white settler who was accompanied by the professional fur trader and the hunter and trapper. Valuable fur bearing animals were the first to give way.

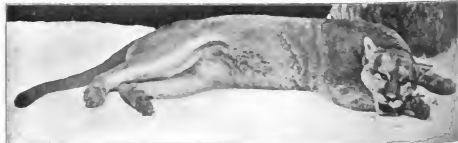
To give a monograph on each animal mentioned in the classified list would be impossible for lack of space, but I will mention some things about some of the animals either of special interest to Vermonters, or perhaps some item which every natural history does not contain.

MAMMALS.

The panther or catamount is recorded by Williams as the most "fierce and ravenous

killed by a panther, although they attack and kill horses. A correspondent states that about the year 1866, he saw a panther after it had been killed, which, though "spring poor," weighed 120 lbs., was 7½ feet tip to tip, and 2½ feet high at the shoulder. His tail was 2½ feet long.

I am indebted to Mr. O. C. Smith, of Barnard, for particulars about the panther in the museum at Montpelier. "It was shot by Alexander Crowell on Thanksgiving day, November 24, 1881, with a shot gun, in the town of Barnard, and measured 7 feet tip to tip, girth 3 ft. 8 in., fore arm 22 in., height 3 ft. 8 in. and weight 182 lbs. It had been seen by many people during two or three years previous to its capture. Its captor, a veteran of the Civil War, was less than twenty feet from the animal when he fired, having come upon him before he knew it. The panther was preparing to spring upon his pursuer. It had killed two sheep on the night pre-



PANTHER SHOT IN THE TOWN OF BARNARD.

animal which we have." It has never been abundant. In looking up the bounties paid since 1869, I find that a bounty of \$20.00 was paid on one panther in 1870, one in 1875, and another in 1894. The first law providing for a bounty on wolves and panthers was created in 1797, and this law has been in force with additions and amendments ever since that date. The panther has frequently been called "painter"—a provincial expression—and is identical with the mountain lion which Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt sought on his recent hunting trip in Colorado. There are authentic stories of the fierceness of this animal and proof that when hungry it has pursued and attacked men on horseback. One instance of this kind occurred in Mount Holly, another in Wallingford ninety or one hundred years ago. I find no record of any person having been

ious to its capture. It was killed on the 'Old Historic Aiken Stand,' where Lafayette and President Monroe once dined.

Judging from occasional reports, there are still a few panthers roaming our forests. Mr. W. A. Watts, of Waterbury Center, has a sugar bush back in the mountains and has been followed by a large animal with a long tail which can leap twenty feet and he has heard it scream. This animal is said to have scared a teamster and his horses so that the horses ran away. It is presumable that the man also ran away.

The Canada Lynx and Bay Lynx or Wild Cat are two quite distinct varieties, the former having quite a valuable fur worth from \$4.00 to \$6.00, while the fur of the latter is worth only fifty to seventy-five cents. Bounties are paid on either under the name of lynx, and from September 4, 1868, to June 30, 1900, the Auditor has

paid in bounties on 286 lynx, \$2,635.00. Of these 286 lynx, 24 appear to have been killed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

As there is apparent confusion among many whose duty it is to identify these animals, I will explain the essential features by which the Canada Lynx can be distinguished from the Bay Lynx, or Wild Cat. The former grows larger and has longer legs than the latter. The Bay Lynx, as its name implies, has a reddish



WOLF PUP AT FAYSTON.

tinge to its gray fur. Given the two varieties of the same size, there is always one distinguishing feature. The Canada Lynx always has a black tuft on the end of its bob tail. The Bay Lynx has in addition to the black tip, two black stripes across the top of the tail near the black tip.

The wolf is practically extinct, although it would not be surprising to hear of an occasional one in northern Vermont as this animal is still a great nuisance in some portions of the Province of Quebec. Since 1868, I find record of only one bounty paid on a wolf up to June 30, 1894, a bounty having been paid for that fiscal year.

Williams History (1797) states that "These animals are yet in great numbers; they destroy many of our sheep at night and find a safe retreat in our woods and mountains." Fifty years later the average annual slaughter of wolves is estimated at fifteen animals and comparatively little damage was suffered by farmers.

I am indebted to Mr. S. J. Dana, town clerk of Fayston, with reference to the recent discovery of wolves in his vicinity and for the photograph of the wolf pup which appears in this article. October 10, 1900 he wrote as follows:—

"Early in the morning of August 29th, John Carey started into the woods to look for a cow that failed to come to the barn

with the rest of the herd the night before. He had travelled about one-half mile when he heard something making quite a noise, sounding like young puppies at play. He went around the point of some ledges, saw one of the pups and shot and killed it. He had no more cartridges but saw another pup and threw a club at it when it went into a hole in the ledges. Carey stopped up the hole and then went home and got more cartridges. Arrived at the ledges he found the one he thought he shut in had got out and there was another pup with it. He shot and killed one of them and a stray shot hit the other in the forehead and stunned it so he caught it. He put the live pup in a basket and watched for the old ones. About noon, the male wolf made his appearance but did not come near enough for him to shoot, but either saw or smelled him and ran away. About five o'clock the old female wolf made her appearance and he shot her. At this time Mr. Carey did not know what he had killed, but was certain that they were not dogs. His suspicion that they were wolves was verified by older people who were familiar with wolves. The old wolf would weigh about fifty pounds, was very dark gray on the back and light gray on her sides with reddish legs, ears standing straight up and hooking teeth. I



WOLF PUPS.

bought the young one and have it tame as a puppy. It will follow me wherever I go if I will let it. I think it is some ten or eleven weeks old. There are no bumps on the tops of their heads as there are on dogs, four toes, the two middle toes long and the outside ones short."

There have not been any wolves seen in this section since one was killed in Waitsfield forty-five years ago. There are two or three more that have been seen since these were killed in August. The little

pup does not want to eat anything but meat and prefers wild game."

Under date of February 22, 1901 he states that the pelts of the young wolves were not removed but the old she wolf was skinned just as one skins a calf, and the skin is in no shape for mounting. He then adds: "The cub wolf is growing well and she weighs thirty-five pounds. She is now about seven months old and will not eat anything but meat, and wants that raw. The male wolf has not been seen since snow came, but in the fall he was seen several times. Before these wolves were killed one man claims he has seen four full grown ones together." March 10, 1901, Mr. Dana wrote as follows:

"I have mailed a picture of the wolf, but it is not a good picture. I have been waiting for a man to take some pictures thinking perhaps we could get some standing that would look more natural. If I get some better ones before you use this one, I will send one. The wolf is growing well, but will eat nothing but meat, and does not like pork if she can get beef. She eats considerable bark and moss off from wood."

This picture certainly does not look like that of a wolf, but I have not had time to pursue my investigations farther. No doubt is cast upon Mr. Dana's story, but it seems to be a question of identifying the animals. Wolves have sometimes mated with dogs and this may be a case of that kind.

The cunning red fox seems to hold its own against both the inroads of civilization and destruction induced by the value of its fur, and the bounty placed upon it. The numbers of foxes in the State and their ability to hold their own can best be judged by reading some notes from the Auditor's reports connected with enactments of the legislature.

The legislature in 1832 passed a law providing for the payment of a bounty of twenty-five cents for every fox killed. This law continued in force until 1841 when the bounty on foxes was repealed.

From 1841 until 1886 there was no provision for the payment of bounties on foxes. The legislature of 1886 provided for a bounty of fifty cents each for foxes and that law remained in force until November 28, 1888 when the bounty was increased to sixty cents each. This bounty of sixty cents was paid until February 1, 1897 when all bounties on noxious animals was repealed, and no bounties were

paid until Act. No. 110 was passed at the session of 1898 which provided for a bounty of sixty cents for a fox. This last act took effect February 1, 1899.

The total amount paid for bounties on foxes from November 17, 1886, to June 30, 1900, was \$30,519 78. The number of foxes killed for which bounties were paid is 49,064.

The cross, silver and black foxes are accounted for just as a black sheep or melanistic form of red squirrel is accounted for.

There is an impression among many people that every litter of foxes contains one silver gray or black fox. For information on this subject, I wrote Norton and Robinson of Foxcroft, Me., who raise several species of foxes for their furs. I extract the following from their letter:

"You have very good reason to question the statement made in your letter. It is all a myth, pure fake. The silver and black foxes are just the same thing, only the former has more white hair mixed with the black fur than the latter. And they are 'Sports' from the American red fox, the same as a black sheep is a sport in a flock of normally white ones. These sports are, of course, rare, which accounts for the scarcity of these valuable animals.

"There was dug out last summer near here a litter of five young foxes, three silvers, two males and one female, and two reds, one of each gender. We got them for our yards. Later in the fall, was trapped, on the same grounds, a female silver fox which is believed to be the mother of the litter. This accounts for the large number of silvers in this particular litter. The father of the litter was probably a common red fox. But had he been a silver, probably the young would all have been silvers, as in a short time they get to breeding true and thus this strain is established. We have some fine foxes of this kind in our yards."

Of the wolverine, I am unable to find any record later than Thompson (1847) who speaks of it as occasionally being found when the country was new, but was never plentiful. It is now probably extinct in Vermont.

The sable, ermine, mink, skunk and otter, all valuable for their furs, are decreasing in numbers, although the skunk, which is the least valuable as a fur producer and the least acceptable owing to its offensive odor, holds its own pretty well. In this connection, I am reminded of the

story of the two little children who a few years ago visited Vermont with a delegation brought to Pittsford by the benevolence of a "Fresh Air Fund." These two little city waifs encountered what they supposed was a "pretty black and white kitty," but when they tried to pet it were quite overcome by the very offensive odor with which it sprayed them, and which at close range causes one to gasp for breath. This pretty little creature is said to be frequently

cats are on the increase. Hedgehogs are increasing and are driving the raccoons out of their ledges, and I hope our State will soon make a move to clean out the hedgehogs. My average purchase of Vermont skins in 1900 is about the same as for the past fifteen or twenty years."

H. S. Dow, of Manchester Depot, says: "About the usual amount of fur caught, except skunks—not quite as many. Perhaps a few more foxes. There were about thirty marten caught on the Green Mountains between here and Bennington. Although great numbers of foxes are being caught, the number at large seems to be more every year."

O. P. Shepardson, of Brattleboro, says: "There were four or five buyers here last winter from New York city. I sold to two of them, and they go through the State and buy of the dealers and also of the largest trappers, and there are buyers from New Hampshire that take the furs away. I think mink and muskrats are increasing in number, and perhaps bear and bay lynx or American wild cats, but skunks and raccoons are decreasing, and we ought to have a law to protect them, to be killed only in the months of November, December,



FAWN DEER "MCKINLEY."

responsible for the truth of the adage that "the course of true love never runs smooth."

Speaking of the fur bearing animals in general, it is interesting to note the amount of furs hunted and trapped in Vermont at the present time. Out of a correspondence with a dozen or more fur dealers, I will furnish statistics from only a few. Mr. F. E. Ray, of Wilmington, who collects from trappers in his vicinity, gives his sales for the year 1900, caught or purchased in Vermont, as follows:

Fox, 200; Skunk, 2,500; Sable or Marten, 100; Bear, 4; Otter, 6; Muskrat, 2,000; Mink, 75; Lynx or Wild Cat, 2; Coon, 300; Fisher, about one in five years, nearly exterminated.

There are several other dealers in his territory. Mr. J. J. Barnes, of Saxtons River, writes as follows:

"During 1900, I handled the following fur skins taken in Vermont:

Black Bear, 7; Otter, 4; Marten, 15; Red Fox, 300; Mink, 75; Raccoon, 100; Skunk, 600; Muskrat, 200; Lynx or Wild Cat, 3.

I note but little change in quality in the past fifteen or twenty years. Skins taken in season, that is when strictly prime, do not vary but little. My idea is bears are increasing; otter and marten about the same; red fox holding their own; mink and muskrats about the same; skunk and raccoon not quite as plenty; lynx or wild-



DEER RESCUED FROM DEATH IN MARCH, 1901.

her, January and February. Many of the farmers kill skunks in the summer, not knowing that they are losing a good friend by so doing, for they destroy many grub-bugs, mice, etc."

Jacob Salomon, of West Burke, says he can see but little change in the quantity of each kind, excepting the sable, fisher and otter, which seem to be getting very scarce, also the quantity of mink seems to fall off a little each year; fox, skunk, raccoon and muskrats, seem to get the usual quantity.

Mr. Cushman, of East St. Johnsbury, gives an average yearly catch, as follows:

Fox, 128; Coon, 80; Skunk, 1,100; Fisher, 2; Marten or Sable, 10; Mink, 75 to 100; Muskrat, 400; an occasional otter.

Sedgwick Preston of Ferrisburg gives his 1900 purchase as follows.

Skunk, 1,500; Mink, 140; Raccoon, 232; Red Fox, 130; Marten, 16; Muskrat, 2,600; my own and brother's catch last spring of muskrats, 1,286.

Mr. F. H. Pillsbury of Barton says:

Fisher, very rare; have bought 4 or 5 in the past five years; Otter, 5 or 6 in season; Mink, 350 in 1900; Sable or Marten, 28 in 1900; Fox, 240 in 1900; Skunk, from 150 to 500 in season; Raccoon, 100 in 1900; Muskrat, from 300 to 1,500 in season.

L. O. Thompson, of Weybridge, says he bought more in Vermont in 1900 than in any previous year. Some of his purchases may have been with trappers already reported; but his figures are as follows:

Fox, 1,900; Skunk, 9,500; Muskrat, 18,000; Mink, 650; Marten, 70; Coon, 750; Fisher, 12; Bear, 7; Bay Lynx, 4; Canada Lynx, 1.

"I have bought certainly three-fourths of this amount on an average for thirteen years, and could see but very little difference in yield from year to year until this fall of 1900 and 1901. There has been a very light catch, partly on account of the very early heavy snows, and partly owing to the practice of digging out skunks from their burrows. This practice kills all female as well as male skunks, and if they keep at it, will exterminate them in time. The bounty on foxes induces many to dig them out for the fifty cents, which is entirely wrong. I think if these practices are kept up, and this early trapping in September and October, when all fur is nearly worthless, the time is near at hand when our fur animals will be very scarce indeed."

The existence of such fur bearing animals as the fisher, marten, pine marten or sable, weasel, ermine, mink and otter depends upon the existence of the forests. If the forests are cut off as closely as the pulp manufacturers seem to demand, these animals will disappear with much of our natural scenery. None of them are protected by law to-day, nor are their forest homes. The fur interests must naturally

yield to the advances of civilization. Such animals as the mink and otter conflict with the protection of fish. Both live principally upon fish, and even the little mink which makes so pretty a picture as it winds gracefully in and out among the stones and roots of the river bank and trout stream, will catch more fish on an average than the angler who daily whips the same stream with rod and line.

The mink occasionally raids the farmer too, and if he wanders into the ponds of a fish cultural station, his happiness is complete. Not satisfied with taking enough for immediate wants he becomes a veritable game hog, captures at the rate of one a minute, puts them in a temporary hiding place and the following night removes them to more secure quarters. A few winters ago, a family of these little pests established themselves in the river bank opposite the St. Johnsbury station, had a passageway under plank walks and in waste drains and made great depredations upon the trout before they were discovered and captured. They are very cunning and not easily caught.

The otters are very fierce fighters, catch trout as easily as the minks, but there are only a few in the State. A prime otter skin is now worth \$10 to \$15 which is a safe guarantee that the otter is doomed to extermination.

While the skunk has many redeeming qualities, he will never get the protection advocated by the fur dealers.

One interesting thing about the weasel, if he sets his mind on doing anything he is not easily interrupted. While constructing a large circular reservoir, we entered it one day and found a weasel chasing a rat and he did not mind our presence but kept after the rat until we put an end to the race by killing both.

In the casual reading of old town histories, or the history of towns as written up for Hemenway's *Gazetteer*, it becomes evident that no town history is complete without a bear story. Bear pelts, and it may be said of all kinds of hides, were legal tender. In a history of St. Johnsbury, after relating the roundup of nine bears, the narrator remarks that the nine pelts were "all sold off for the necessities of life—rum, bread and butter." While many towns at the present day could record new bear stories every year, they seldom are notable. Perhaps this is accounted for in the fact that bears are hunted and trapped with modern weapons

while in the olden time the settlers had crude firearms and as ammunition was scarce, often resorted to axe or club in their attacks on bruin.

In spite of modern fire arms and a good bounty, bruin holds his own pretty well as statistics from the Auditor's accounts prove.

The legislature of 1831 provided for a bounty on bears of \$5.00 each. This law remained in force until 1834, when a bounty of \$5.00 was provided for bears and \$3.00 for cubs. This last act remained in

and no bounties were paid on noxious animals until after February 1, 1899, when the bounty on bears was made \$12.00 each.

The total amount paid for bounties on bears from September 1, 1868 to June 30, 1900, was \$18,816.00.

The total number of bears on which bounties were paid is 1,295. Of this number 42 were killed during the year ending June 30, 1900.

One hundred years ago, the deer was "one of our most common and valuable



"McKINLEY" 1 1/2 YEARS OLD.

force until 1857, when the bounty on bears was raised to \$10.00 each for bears and \$5.00 each for cubs. From 1857 to 1868, the bounty remained in force, but by the act of 1868 the bounty on cubs was removed, and the bounty on bears increased to \$15.00 each. The bounty of \$15.00 remained in force until 1886 when it was reduced to \$6.00; the bounty of \$6.00 remained unchanged until 1888 when it was again made \$15.00 each. From 1888 to 1897, the bounty of \$15.00 was paid, then the law granting all bounties was repealed

animals." Twenty-five years ago, it was nearly extinct in central and southern Vermont, and scarce in the northern portion. About that time seventeen deer were purchased with funds raised by private subscription and set free in Rutland County and vicinity. The legislature provided a continuous close season throughout the State until 1896 when the deer appeared so numerous that an open season for the month of October 1897 and 1898 was provided for. In 1898 the legislature shortened the open season to the last ten days

in October and that is the existing law. Only bucks with horns can be lawfully killed during the open season. Fostered by stringent protective laws, the deer have increased until they have become a great care to the Fish and Game Commissioners. During the winter and especially during the month of March if the snow is deep the deer are confined in "yards." A deer yard is a place where the deer congregate in herds of from three to twenty-five or more, and by moving about in a limited space, five to twenty-five acres, tread the snow down either in paths or quite generally over the yard. Where deer are very abundant the yards are much larger. A report has just come to me that in the towns of Lemington, Averill and Canaan is a yard six miles long not measuring the crooks and turns, and it is estimated that there are five hundred deer in it. They can travel freely in these yards, but once driven from them by dogs or the butcher on snow shoes, they are helpless. In the deep snow, especially with a crust, as is usually the case in March, the deer gives up very quickly and does not long struggle to escape either dogs or crust hunters on snow shoes, and the latter frequently walk up to them and kill with a blow on the head or by cutting the throat. It is the most barbarous form of securing game known to the writer.

With the increase in the number of deer, frequent complaints are received of damages done to crops and it appears that in some instances the complaints are well founded upon damage done to vegetable gardens or young fruit orchards.

The deer is easily domesticated and makes an interesting pet as the following story of one animal will show:

On June 8, 1897, Mr. James H. Hoadley, of South Woodstock, Vt., found a male fawn by the roadside in the town of Reading, too weak to stand, and apparently deserted by its mother. It was left for two hours to see if the mother would return and care for it. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Hoadley returned, found the helpless fawn and returned home. It then weighed 3½ lbs. It was fed and cared for like a baby. It occupied a cot in the house, and Mrs. Hoadley fed it warm milk several times during the following nights and days, when the hope of saving its life was almost despaired of. When it had recovered its strength, I was requested to name it, and at my suggestion it was christened "McKinley." Its rescuer wrote: "The name

of 'McKinley' is in every sense appropriate, and as it thoroughly agrees with my political proclivities, 'McKinley' it shall be." As it became strong enough to run about the house and yard, a wigwam was built in the yard and an enclosure around it to keep out dogs, rather than to confine the deer. The enclosure encompassed the back piazza of the house, and whenever "McKinley" wished to enter the house he would get up on the piazza and look into the kitchen window. If this did not attract sufficient attention, he would rattle the latch of the kitchen door. If that was not noticed, as his horns developed, he would rattle the door with one of his horns. November 11, 1898, Mr. Hoadley wrote: "Mac is still one of the family. He is in fine condition. His first and only antlers are a foot long, and there are three points on each." This rather explodes the theory that deer have only spike horns the first year.

During the stages when this animal was being nursed so carefully night and day, its rescuer wrote: "What was at first a work of charity has become a work of love." Since the accession of horns, however, "McKinley" was not a plaything for children, although he still had the run of the house. Yielding to an urgent request and hospitable invitation, I visited "McKinley" during the February, 1899, blizzard. He was all that had been represented, three pointed horns and all. He entered the house and sitting room, showed no fear of the visitor, and, in fact, began to rummage in my pockets. A handful of fine cut smoking tobacco was the result of his search, and he immediately proceeded to eat it, as if it had been some sweetmeat. I had wondered how so large an animal could be allowed the run of a well-kept house (and surely I never visited a neater one), but discovered that the deer was house-broken, and as clean as any dog or cat. There was not the slightest odor about his body, either. Inquiring about his food, I learned that he had an assortment of grain in his wigwam, as well as a good supply of hay. He preferred the diet of the rest of the family, however, and this was his menu, or a list of what he regarded as delicacies: apples, lemons, oranges, bananas, figs, dates, pickles; rhubarb, meat, lemon and apple pie; cake, ginger snaps, cookies, crackers, oatmeal, bread, sugar, candy, raw potatoes, celery, cucumbers, tomatoes; berries of all kinds, cooked meat, pork rinds and soap. He had oatmeal for breakfast nearly every morning. If not

ANIMAL LIFE OF VERMONT.

watched, he would go into the pantry and steal lard, soap, or any food which might present itself. He would lie down on a rug in the sitting-room and when asleep would snore to beat any human being on record.

I received a letter under date of March 4, 1899, which read as follows: "Mac shed



SECTION OF BEAVER HOUSE.

his right antler Sunday, February 26. He was in the house at the time. Mrs. Hoadley was feeding him apples, when, much to the surprise of us all, it tumbled off onto the floor. He carried the left one until March 1, and we found it in his "eating" house. There was not a drop of blood nor any visible pain—just a dry and dead bone that had got ripe and was ready to fall. He is meek and gentle, and seems to know that some of his weapons are gone, and he is much less on the offensive."

Mac's second set of antlers had four points each, broad and very even. The prongs inclined to be more flat or "webby" than his first ones. He shed one of them the first week in February, 1900, and the second one two weeks later.

His third set of horns had five points and were shed in February, 1901.

Here is a wild herbivorous animal, eating meat and all the luxuries of a good table, and thoroughly house broken.

It may be noted here that deer usually shed their horns in December and January. Under domestication, however, the time of shedding the horns is frequently much later in the season.

The caribou is perhaps the most difficult of the deer family to capture, does not have runways like the red deer and is a great wanderer. I have no authentic data to prove that any exist in the State at the present time. Fish Commissioner Shurt-

leff says there are some in Coös Co. N. H., and it would not be surpris they occasionally wandered across the necticut into Essex County. It was ably never abundant.

The moose is the largest of the family and they were once quite abun but are now practically exterminated. years ago, a bull moose was killed at lock, in the town of Brighton, by one Barnes. The head was seized by the and Game Commissioners and now at the walls of the museum at Montpelier may not be recognized by those who it when first killed, as it now has a set of horns than when killed, the cur having substituted a set found in the seum which were obtained in the S many years ago. Like the red deer, m shed their horns every year. The horns start in May and the rapid gro and development during the succee three or four months is quite remarka even more so than the change effected the taxidermist with the specimen al- mentioned.

When the moose was killed at Weno it was supposed to be the last moose



EXAMINING BEAVER CUTTINGS.

Vermont, but in November last, a moos was seen by several people in the town c Wheelock running down the highwa ahead of the stage. I am informed th some one took his chances on paying th penalty "for pursuing or killing moose" b firing at this one with a twenty-two calib rifle.

On March 21, 1901, a moose came out on the lake at Island Pond, stamped a hole in the upper crust of ice, slaked his thirst and then retired to the woods. A very large one has also been seen at Wenlock this winter.

Since these episodes and from other reports, I have been led to believe that there may be three or four moose left in Vermont. The protection of moose and caribou is merely a matter of sentiment, there being no suitable covers for them as we have for deer. The moose is easily captured by the barbarous method known as crusting which has already been described as a method of capturing deer.

Many moose stories are told in the old town histories, and moose meat and venison were good legal tender for groceries and rum.

In passing over the list of animals and omitting many from especial mention, I cannot refrain from paying my respects to the festive woodchuck. It appears to have no especial mission in the world other than to enjoy life, unless it is to furnish amusement for the farmer's boy with his dog and rifle practice to the sportsman at a season of the year when one cannot lawfully hunt game. Its fur is worthless, and its flesh seldom eaten. Its cunning, combined with stupidity, and its habits would furnish material for an interesting chapter in natural history. Long absent Vermonters can always rely upon finding this interesting reminder of their early days if they visit their native hearth.

The beaver which has been abundant throughout the State was perhaps the first to have its ranks decimated. Dr. Williams in 1694 speaks of it as having deserted all of southern Vermont. To-day it is nearly if not quite extinct. If any exist, they have abandoned their comfortable homes on the shores for holes in the banks of some stream or lake. Of remarkable instinct and habits, they deserve more than passing notice.

It has been my good fortune to visit the homes of the beaver at several seasons of the year and to watch their operations in a new home. The place which I visited in June was occupied by one family of from four to six beavers. At that time they had constructed a dam which raised the level of a natural lake of perhaps forty acres in area about two feet. The materials of which the dam was built were gathered near by and consisted of brush, stumps, bark, sticks and stones piled pro-

miscously, and the interstices filled with mud and vegetable fibre. The dam was constructed at the outlet of the lake where the natural stream is only two or three feet wide. Raising the water level of the lake, necessitated a dam about forty feet in length. In the channel of the brook the base of the dam is five or six feet wide tapering to about three inches at the crest. Alder bushes, growing naturally, were used as abutments at frequent intervals. The raising of the lake had flowed several acres of land covered with deciduous trees, and channels had been cut through the bushes which fringed the lake shore making a free passageway to swim into their lumber job and float out the wood. At this time, many trees had been cut down, cut up, and the bark eaten off to supply immediate wants, but there was no house.

The food of the beaver consists principally of the bark of such trees as the poplar, birch and maple, although nearly all the deciduous trees furnish them with food. In summer they add to this diet lily roots and various bulbs which grow about the water's edge. After cutting down a tree they eat the small branches, and usually cut the larger branches and the trunk into pieces from three to six feet long. The larger and heavier the cutting, the shorter it is cut up.

Visiting this lake in September, I found a commodious dwelling. In October, when the view of the house used in this article was obtained, the beavers had begun to store their winter's supply of wood which appears in the picture at the right.

The frame work of the house consists of cuttings from which the bark has been stripped, and any other available wood. The interstices are filled with the natural soil-leaf mould and vegetable fibre. The house is dome shaped, the base almost a perfect circle about ten feet in diameter. The extreme height is about four and one-half feet. The base of the house projects over the water three feet, and a deep channel leads from the entrance under water out into the lake.

The interior of the house is lighted through the subterranean entrance, the floor of the house being elevated but a few inches above the water level, and when alarmed in the house, the beavers can be heard to dive from their nest to seek shelter under the banks. The chamber is shaped like the exterior, is well lighted and perfectly clean. It is lined with dried bark fibre, making a soft nest.

The wood pile for winter use is made by piling the cuttings in deep water, cob house style near the house. I saw few cuttings over four inches in diameter, although the beavers sometimes cut very large trees. The wood pile in the photograph consisted of sticks of quite uniform length, five and six feet and varying from one inch to three inches in diameter. At another and larger lake which I visited in November, the beavers had made a pile of birches with the branches all on. They had no artificial dam on this lake, and apparently the trees, thirty or more feet in length, had been cut from steep banks

built previous to June, below it and about twenty feet apart. None of the lower dams raised the water as high as the upper one, and the object of them is not definitely known. The water does not flow over the crest of any of these dams, but percolates through them. It may be that the lower dams set the water back sufficiently to protect the foundation of the first one from washing out. When I photographed a section of the upper dam shown in the picture, it was late of a November afternoon, necessitating a long exposure. While waiting for the exposure, the upright stake shown in the picture attracted my attention as it



Photo by W. E. Balch.

BEAVERS AT WORK.

and floated up in front of the house. At this place, with no dam to regulate the water level, the house was built on the bank of the lake with a deep under water artificial channel leading under it, and a network of channels surrounding it.

After the lake is frozen over, the beavers go to their wood pile under the ice, draw out a stick and take it to the house to get the bark off, and eat the bark. The sticks thus stripped are utilized by piling on top of the habitation or to strengthen the dam.

When I visited the lake in the fall, I found three new dams parallel to the one

did not look like heavier work. An investigation resulted in my finding two large steel traps set on the dam in about three inches of water on each side of the floating log. To the casual observer, the floating log was nothing but a drift log, but the trapper had pushed one end of it on to the crest of the dam, causing a large leak. As it is the one great care of the beaver to keep the water level the same at all times, the trapper knew that the beavers would come to the dam to repair it and one or more get caught.

The lake I have described is on the preserve of the St. Bernard Club, in the Pro-

vine of Quebec, and is called Lake Madam Henry, for the wife of the President of the Club. It is contrary to law to trap beaver in the Province, but human nature is much the same or worse there than in Vermont.

The photograph of beavers in the cuttings was taken by taxidermist W. E. Balch, of Lunenburg, in Maine. It was sent to *Recreation* and awarded a first prize in amateur photography. The prize was held back owing to claims of correspondents that such a picture of live beaver is impossible because "beaver do not come out in the day time."

Few natural histories agree in their descriptions of the habits of beaver, but the idea that beavers do not work and play in the daytime is a myth, although most of the work is done at night.

In conducting a correspondence with hunters and woodsmen, I have obtained much of interest; some of which is true and some imaginary, as is the case with most natural histories on this subject. I will relate one story given by a man whose reputation for veracity is good. He relates that once on a moonlight evening in December, he watched a family of seven or eight beavers cut down a large tree. One old buck beaver stood off and superintended the operation and when a laggard did not work well, ran up and chastised the laggard with his tail. When the tree began to fall, all ran and hid for a few moments, led by the boss beaver. Then all fell to work again and cut the tree up. Now comes the unusual part of the story: To remove a log to the wood pile or hole in the ice, one beaver took hold of one end of the stick with his teeth, a second one took hold of the first one's tail and so on until six or seven beavers were strung out tandem. They then dragged the log to a hole by pulling backwards.

One might write on the beavers to fill all the space allotted for this article and then not cover the subject. The experiences of different investigators vary much, few of them having given the beavers thorough study under varying conditions.

They were once abundant all over New England, as the remains of their works plainly show. It is my impression that the skeletons of both the elephant and the whale (porpoise) in the museum at Montpellier were taken from the bottoms of what were once beaver ponds.

I have related some things indicating a high order of intelligence. Much could be related to show that in some ways they

lack ordinary instinct. They are easily exterminated as is proved by the fact that they were once known in nearly every state and are now found in only three or four states and very scarce there.

The muskrat is not much respected, is not protected by law, and although not regarded as having the higher order of intelligence possessed by his big brother, the beaver, holds his own. Of peculiar and interesting habits, I will merely relate my personal experiences. Three years ago in the spring of the year, I noticed the usual signs of muskrats on a fish pond at the hatchery—floating grass and straw. The pond is less than 150 feet in diameter, but I soon found thirteen holes in its banks. As the embankments were artificial and higher than the natural level of the earth's surface, the rats in two holes had pierced through the banks about four feet causing leaks from the pond. All the holes entered the embankment a few inches below water level. In order to get rid of these claim jumpers, I set steel traps at the entrances of the thirteen holes, under water of course, and soon had thirteen muskrats. I caught no more and saw no more signs. Every one of the thirteen muskrats proved to be a male. Query: Did these rats form a thirteen club and set up batchelor quarters, or were they all preparing homes and intending to go for their wives later in the season? I am inclined to believe that if I had left the rats unmolested their wives would have come to keep house and bear children. The only damage the rats do in such a place is to puncture holes in the banks. I do not think they catch live fish, although they may occasionally eat a dead one.

The pond where these rats established themselves is between the hatchery and my residence and less than a stone's throw from either building.

On another occasion when the window screen to the cold air box leading to the furnace had been carelessly left out we heard peculiar noises from the furnace pipes, and for two days and nights a superstitious person would have imagined the house haunted.

The second day of this episode occurred on Sunday—a good day to study nature and natural history; I thought in this case—and I denied myself the privileges of the sanctuary to investigate the noises in the furnace pipes. My investigations were rewarded by the capture of a full grown muskrat.

Passing on to the rabbit family, the northern hare is common to all parts of Vermont. It is sometimes called Varying Hare because it changes color from brown during the summer to white in winter.

It furnishes good sport to hunters with dogs, but in spite of its being very prolific, is decreasing in numbers in the covers accessible from the cities and larger villages. Its flesh is by many highly prized for its edible qualities.

The Rabbit—*Lepus sylvaticus*—commonly called brown rabbit is confined to the low lands in the southern part of the State, and is most plenty in Bennington county. It burrows in the ground, and a favorite method of capture by pot hunters is by the use of trained ferrets. Its edible qualities are said to be superior to those of its big brother the Northern Hare. It does not turn white in the winter.

The Southern Hare—*Lepus americanus virginianus*—is rare in Vermont. Merriam says it "occurs in the valleys of Lakes George and Champlain," but is not found at any great elevation, being confined to low lands.

REPTILES.

I will merely refer under this heading to the rattle snake. Its habitat is limited mostly to Windsor county, where on some farms it is so abundant that it is difficult to keep a hired man. It is the only dangerous or deadly reptile we have. The State pays a bounty of one dollar on rattlesnakes. From statistics thus obtained, I find that 110 rattlesnakes were killed during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1896; 96 for the year ending April 30, 1897; 78 for the year ending June 30, 1900 and 51 for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1901.

I quote the following from Hemenway's *Gazetteer* which indicates that rattlesnakes were more generally distributed and more numerous than they are to-day. From the chapter on Bennington—

"Among the acts of municipal legislation performed at this first meeting of the town was that of offering a bounty for the destruction of venomous serpents, recorded in the following words, viz: 'Voted, that any rattlesnake that is killed in Bennington shall be paid two coppers, the persons bringing in the tail.' From the language of this vote it would seem that the rattlesnake was to have the coppers, though it may perhaps be safely presumed that they were intended for the person who killed them.

GAME BIRDS.

By game birds, I mean the varieties sought by both the sportsman and pot hunter and valued as food. I have omitted the classified list of birds for another chapter and another writer and will merely make a few remarks about our game birds from a sportsman's point of view. They are all protected by close seasons, and have, therefore, come under my observations as Game Commissioner.

Wild pigeons are practically extinct, the protective laws not having been enacted soon enough to preserve them. Judging from old town histories, the pigeon was more abundant than any other variety of game birds. In fact, the stories related are almost incredible. Without going into detail, I will draw attention to the moral: Let us look carefully after, not only the game birds that are left, but also the song and insectivorous birds and see that they do not follow the pigeons.

The ruffed grouse, or partridge, easily takes precedence over all other game birds

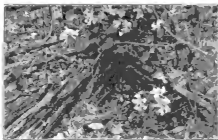


Photo by W. E. Bush.

PARTRIDGE REST.

in New England, and is found in all the wooded portions of the State. Its abundance varies from year to year, being affected by the nature of the weather during the breeding season.

A wet cold snap during the breeding season materially reduces the number of chicks which survive, and the loss is always noticeable to the hunter in the open season. Although very hardy, enduring the winters of Canada as well as our own, the breeding birds are often reduced by the rigors of winter. During very cold weather, they frequently seek shelter under the snow. They are sometimes thus imprisoned by the crust which forms over them, or perhaps more frequently are caught by foxes.

In game preserves where foxes, skunks, and other vermin are kept down, the par-

tridges increase very rapidly. While it is impossible to domesticate them, they frequently nest in covers quite near to human habitations, perhaps as a protection against foxes.

Woodcock are found in their natural haunts throughout the State, and in many places come and go unmolested. About September 1st, the brood birds are found near their nestling grounds and in the blackberry pastures. As the season advances, they work into the alders, then fly south and are succeeded by the flight birds.

The best shooting season for them is in October, although in some localities sportsmen cannot find them after the month of September. The flight birds remain in

upland meadows and migrates in the month of August. As it does not inhabit the haunts of the other protected birds, none can make the hunting of them an excuse for illegally killing other birds. They are not abundant, and as they leave the State before most sportsmen care to use a gun, are not much hunted.

The quail do not thrive in Vermont, notwithstanding frequent attempts are made annually to introduce them. They will breed here but have not suitable covers to withstand our winters except when looked after as they can be on private preserves.

The ducks that breed in the Missisquoi marshes and in limited numbers along the lake farther south, include the Black and Wood Ducks, several varieties of Teals, viz: the Green Winged, Blue Winged, Cinnamon and Pin Tail; a very few Mallards and an occasional Blue Bill complete the list. In the fall of the year, these home bred birds are supplemented by numbers of Blue Bills, Mergansers, Shell Drakes, Coot and an occasional Red Head; Buffalo Heads, Butter Balls, Widgeons, Gray Ducks, Golden Eyed Whistlers and Broad Bills. Years ago, a few Canvas Backs were seen in the bay, but they do not come any more. There may be a few other varieties that stop a few days during their migrations.

Geese no longer breed in the State, although last spring a flock of about one hundred remained in the Missisquoi marshes for nearly a month.

Little success has attended the introduction of new varieties of game birds except in Dr. Webb's private preserve, and at large annual expense. Here thousands of pheasants have been liberated and the overflow from this preserve has stocked the natural covers over a zone of large area about it.



Photo by W. E. Bulch.

WINTER SCENE WITH PARTRIDGE IN THE FOREGROUND.

Vermont during early November. I once started one out of a spring hole December 1st, when there was six inches of snow on the ground. I find that some hunters want to begin shooting them even before the open season, which now begins September 1st, while a majority of the woodcock hunters in the Province of Quebec would not have the season open until September 15th—making the partridge and woodcock seasons both open on that date.

The upland plover, as its name suggests, is not fond of the marshy banks of ponds and streams where other members of the plover family congregate, but nests in the

The classified list is based chiefly upon the Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries for 1894.

Although they belong to a lower order of animal life than the birds and quadrupeds, the many varieties of fishes have marked individuality, habits and appearance. Even fishes of the same kind have individuality of habits and expression. The speckled trout—once the most common fish in Vermont—varies in its habits and appearance in different waters. It may be said also that trout of the same age and from the same waters vary in contour of body and individual appearance or ex-

pression as much as a school room full of children.

That "familiarity breeds contempt" is emphasized in a different sense when studying nature and the lower order of animals. In other words, familiarity with the fishes breeds contempt for some of our human brethren. Go through an aquarium and look at the fishes—some of them are bad looking, but as a whole they are handsome. Some have homely features but you can associate those features with those of some friend or person you have seen, the comparison perhaps being favorable to the fishes. Many kinds of fishes have better control of their appetites than do many men. The patient angler with his expensive assortment of baits, natural or artificial, will vouch for this statement.

so far as he is able without limbs, wrap himself about her in loving embrace.

At the proper time the female extrudes her eggs in the nest previously prepared. The male then takes her place and extrudes his milt, or spermatozoa, with which to fertilize the eggs. Fertilization of the eggs by this indirect method is somewhat like the fertilization of flowers, but more uncertain, and only a small percentage become productive. With the trout and salmonidae it is estimated that less than five per cent. of the eggs are fertilized. This is the place where the artificial propagation of fishes has its first argument, it being possible to fertilize nearly all the eggs of a trout, and to rear artificially to little fishes, from seventy-five to ninety-five per cent. of all the eggs taken.



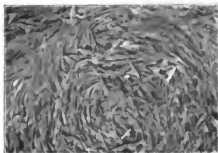
SCENE AT FIELD STATION OF THE U. S. FISH COMMISSION ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER. (CLEANING FINE PERCH EGGS.)

Fishes are not polygamous in their habits, the males choosing their wives for the mating season, which occurs but once a year. During this period, many varieties have most beautiful plumage if I may use the word to express the very high coloring which appears during the spawning season. The courtship of the trout, for example, reminds me of the courtship of doves. The male struts around his chosen mate, caresses her and fights off all rivals. Having selected a spawning bed, they cooperate in cleaning off from the gravel bottom all sediment and foreign substance. When this is done, the female hovers over the nest and the male hovers over and around her. Occasionally he may dart down under her, bite her lower jaw and

It is safe to say that all fishes are cannibalistic and will eat their own eggs and offspring as well as those of their predecessors on the same spawning grounds or wherever they find them. This fact coupled with the statement that the eggs and fry are a prey to all kinds of aquatic life for a considerable period, is the final argument in favor of artificial propagation. Even the black bass which protects its nest and young for a month after they hatch will turn around and eat their offspring after the period of guardianship is over. I am not going to write a chapter on fish culture, but have presented a few arguments in favor of artificial propagation.

Many varieties cannot with our present

knowledge be propagated artificially to good advantage. The black bass is one of these. Some of the coarser, and frequently

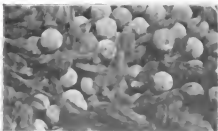


TROUT FRY—EARLY STAGE.

the less desirable fishes, are too prolific naturally for the good of their finer scaled brethren. The pickerels and perch come under this head, although both varieties are desirable fish in proper waters for them. Right here, I will say that one of the causes of extermination of the trout family in many waters is the result of misguided efforts in transplanting to trout waters the coarser scaled varieties, such as pickerel, bass and perch.

In order to conserve the great waste in nature, the State has maintained for the past ten years a hatchery for the propagation of the salmonidae, and good results have come from the work. The U. S. Fish Commission also has a station for the propagation of the salmonidae at St. Johnsbury, the product of which is largely distributed in Vermont waters.

The propagation of the pike perch (wall



BROOK TROUT EGGS AND FRY HATCHING.

eyed pike) has been recently taken up at Swanton, Vt., both by the U. S. Fish Commission and by the State. Not so large a percentage of the eggs of the pike perch

can be successfully fertilized and hatched as with the salmonidae, but from the many millions which can be obtained from this prolific fish some good must result. At the present time, the U. S. Fish Commission are unable to give any accurate data to show beneficial results from the artificial propagation of this valuable food fish. The fry cannot be reared artificially, and begin eating each other within a few days after they hatch.

According to inquiries made by the U. S. Fish Commission, Vermont is the only State where the wall-eyed pike is regarded as a game fish.

I cannot close this article without urging upon all Vermonters, whether residing at home or abroad, to do all they can to keep up a healthy sentiment for the protection of animal life—not only fish and game.



TWO BROOK TROUT AND ONE LAKE TROUT.

but song and insectivorous birds. You can do this by personal effort or by supporting fish and game protective associations with a small annual remittance.

Civilization is bound to clash with nature and natural conditions, and the savage instinct to kill is in us all.

It is not necessary to use that oft repeated example of the buffalos—reduced from millions to a few animals in less than ten years—to draw a moral. We have glaring examples of extermination in Vermont, although the destruction has not been so wanton or so recent, and has been more gradual.

CLASS MAMMALIA.

Order Carnivora.—Flesh eating animals.

Felis concolor (Linn.) Panther, Catamount.
Lynx canadensis (Raf.) Canada Lynx.
Lynx rufus (Raf.) Bay Lynx, Wild Cat, *Canis lupus* (Linn.) Wolf, *Vulpes vulgaris pennsylvanicus* (Cooes.) Red Fox. (The Cross, Silver and Black Foxes are mere varieties of the above.) **Gulo luscus*, Wolverine, *Mustela pennanti* (Erx.) Fisher, Pekap, Fisher Marten, Black Cat, *Mustela americana* (Turt.) Marten, American Sable, Pine Marten, *Putorius cicognani* (Bos.) Least Weasel, Common Weasel, *Putorius noveboracensis* (DeKay) Ermine, Large Weasel, Skunk, *Putorius vison* (Gapp.) Mink, *Mephitis mephitis* (B.) Skunk, *Lutra canadensis* (Turt.) Otter, *Procyon lotor* (St.) Raccoon, *Ursus americanus* (Pal.) Black Bear, **Phoca vitulina* (Linn.) Harpor Seal.

Order Ungulata.—Animals having hoofs.

Carliacus virginianus (Gray.) Common Deer.
 **Cervus canadensis*, Elk. *Cervus sylvestris*, Caribou. *Alce americanus*, Moose.

carolinensis leucotis (Allen.) Gray Squirrel. *Tamias striatus* (Baird.) Chipmunk, Striped Squirrel, *Arctomys monax* (Sch.) Woodchuck. **Castor fiber canadensis* (Allen.) Beaver. *Mus decumanus* (Pal.) Common Rat. *Mus musculus* (Linn.) Common Mouse. *Hesperomys leucopus* (Le Conte.) White-footed Mouse, Field Mouse. *Arvicola riparius* (Ord.) Meadow Mouse. *Fiber zibethicus* (Cuv.) Muskrat. *Zapus hudsonius* (Cooes.) Jumping Mouse. *Erithizon dorsatus* (Cuv.) Canada Porcupine, Hedge Hog. *Lepus americanus* (Erx.) Northern Hare. *Lepus americanus virginianus* (Allen.) Southern Hare. *Lepus sylvaticus* (Bach.) Rabbit.

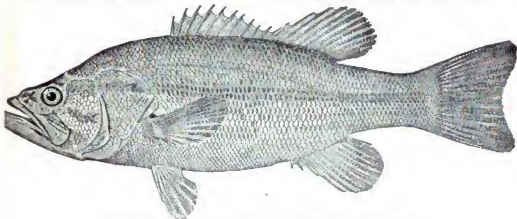
CLASS REPTILIA.

Order Chelonia.—Turtles.

Malaclemys geographica (Cope.) Geographic Turtle. *Chrysemys picta* (Gray.) Painted Tortoise. *Chelonia insculptus* (Cope.) Sculptured Tortoise. *Chelydra serpentina* (Sch.) Snapping Turtle. *Aspionectes ferox* (Wag.) Soft-shelled Turtle.

Order Sauria.—Lizards.

There are none of this order found in the State.



MICROPTERUS SALMOIDES (Lacépède) Large-mouthed Black Bass; Oswego Bass.

Order Insectivora.—Living on insects

principally.

Condylura cristata (Linn.) Star-nosed Mole.
Scalops aquaticus (Fisch.) Shrew Mole. *Blarina brevicauda* (Baird.) Short-tailed Shrew. *Sorex platyrhinus* (Linn.) Broad-nosed Shrew. *Sorex personatus* (St. H.) Common Shrew. *Sorex fumeus* (Mill.) Shrew.

Order Chiroptera.—Hand Winged.

Lasiurus cinereus (Beau.) Hoary Bat. *Lasiurus borealis* (Mill.) Reel Bat. *Vesperugo fuscus* (Beau.) Dusky Bat. *Myotisotis noctivagus* (Le Conte.) Silver-haired Bat. *Myotis subulatus* (Say.) Brown Bat.

Order Rodentia.—Gnawing animals; rodents.

Sciuropterus volucella (Geoff.) Flying Squirrel.
Sciuropterus volucella hudsonius (Allen.) Northern Flying Squirrel, larger and more common.
Sciurus hudsonius (Pal.) Red Squirrel. *Sciurus*

Order Ophidia.—Serpents.

Eutaenia vernalis (Linn.) Striped Snake. *Eutaenia saurita* (Linn.) Ribbon Snake. *Eutaenia ordinata* (Linn.) Brown Snake. *Storeria occipito maculata* (St.) Spotted-neck Snake. *Diadophis punctatus* (Linn.) Ringed Snake. *Cyclophis vernalis* (De Kay.) Green Snake. *Bascanium constrictor* (Linn.) Black Snake [Southern Vermont]. *Ophibolus dolatus triangularis* (Linn.) Chicken Snake. *Trophonotus sipedon* (Linn.) Water Snake. *Crotalus horridus* (Linn.) Rattle Snake.

Class Batrachia.—Frog Family.

Rana catesbeiana (Shaw.) Common Bull Frog.—The edible. *Rana clamata* (Aud.) Spring Frog. *Rana virescens* (Kalm.) Leopard Frog. *Rana palustris* (Le Conte.) Pickerel Frog. *Rana sylvatica* (Le Conte.) Wood Frog. *Hyla pickeringii* (St.) Tree Frog. *Hyla squirella* (Bos.) Least Tree Toad. *Bufo lentiginosus americanus* (Sec.) Common Toad. *Desmognathus*

*Extinct.

*Extinct.

viridescens (Raf.) Newt. Salamander. Gyrenophorus porphyriticus (G.) Salmon Salamander. Amblystoma punctatum (Linn.) Spotted Salamander. Plethodon cinereus (Gr.) Red-backed Salamander. Plethodon glutinosus (Gr.) Salamander. Glutinosus Salamander. Spelerpes bilineatus (Gr.) Two-lined Salamander. Necturus maculatus (Raf.) Menobranchus.

FISHES FOUND IN VERMONT.

Family Petromyzonidae—The Lampreys.

Petromyzon marinus (Linnaeus.) Great Sea Lamprey; "Blue Lamprey." Ichthyomyzon concolor (Kirtland.) Silver Lamprey; "Mud Lamprey."

Family Acipenseridae—The Sturgeons.

Acipenser rubicundus (LeSueur.) Lake Sturgeon; "Rock Sturgeon."

Family Cyprinidae.—The Minnows.

Pimephales notatus (Rafinesque.) Blunt-nosed Minnow. Semotilus corporalis (Mitchill.) Fallfish; Silver Chub; Mock Trout. Semotilus atromaculatus (Mitchill.) Horned Dace. Creek Chub. Abramis hyaloleucos (Mitchill.) Shiner; Roach. Notropis hudsonius (Clinton.) Shiner. Spot-tail Minnow. Notropis cornatus (Mitchill.) Shiner. Valenciennes.) Long-nosed Dace. Rhinichthys atronaso (Mitchill.) Black-nosed Dace. Conius plumbeus (Agassiz.) Eroglossum maxilligum (Le Sueur.) Cutlip Minnow; Nigger Chub.

Family Anguillidae.—The Eels.

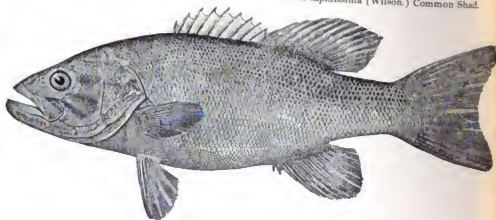
Anguilla chrysopa (Rafinesque.) Common Eel.

Family Hiodontidae.—The Moon-eyes.

Hiodon tergisus (Le Sueur.) Moon-eye; "Winter Shad."

Family Clupeidae.—The Shad.

*Alosa sapidissima (Wilson.) Common Shad.



MICROPTERUS DOLOMIEU (Lacépède) Small-mouthed Black Bass.

Family Leptostictidae—The Gar Pikes.

Leptostosteus osseus (Linnaeus.) Long-nosed Gar; "Billfish."

Family Amidae—The Bowfins.

Amia calva (Linnaeus.) Mudfish; Bowfin.

Family Siluridae—The Catfishes.

Ameiurus lacustris (Walbaum.) Great Lakes Catfish. Ameiurus vulgaris (Thompson.) "Bullpout." Ameiurus nebulosus (LeSueur.) "Horned Pout," "Bullpout," Bullhead.

Family Catostomidae—The Suckers.

Carpioles thompsoni (Agassiz.) Lake Carp; "Buffalo." Carp Sucker. "Dum." Catostomus catostomus (Forster.) Long-nosed Sucker. "Sucker." Catostomus commersoni Lacépède.) Common Sucker. "Sucker." Black Sucker. "Black-fin Sucker." Catostomus nigratus (Le Sueur.) Black Sucker. Moxostoma valenciennesi (Le Sueur.) Redhorse Sucker. "Mullet."

Family Salmonidae—The Trouts and Whitefishes.

Coregonus quadrilateralis (Richardson.) Round Whitefish; Menominee Whitefish; Shadwaite. Coregonus clupeaformis (Mitchill.) Common Whitefish. Coregonus labradoricus (Richardson.) "Shadwaite." "Shad." Musquaw Whitefish; Labrador Whitefish. "Salmo salar (Linnaeus.) Atlantic Salmon. Argyrosemus ardens (LeSueur.) Lake Herring. Cisco. Cristivomer namaycush (Walbaum.) Lake Trout. Longe; Togue; Salmon Trout. Gray Trout. Salvelinus fontinalis (Mitchill.) Common Eastern Brook Trout; Speckled Trout. S. Alpinus aureolus. Golden Trout—Indigenous to Big and Little Averill Ponds in Essex County. variety. Salmo gairdneri. Trout—An introduced variety. Salmo salar sebago (United States) Salmo salar oregonensis (Canadian) Landlocked Salmon. "Huaniche"—An introduced variety.

*E. Allen 1

Family Argentinidae—The Smelts.
Osmerus mordax (Mitchill.) Smelt; Ice-fish.

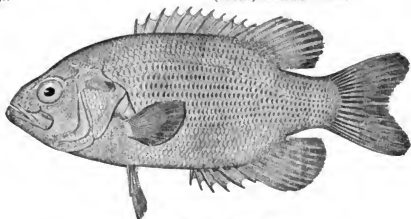
Family Umbridae—The Mud Minnows.
Umbra limi (Kirtland.) Mud Minnows; Mudfish.

Family Lucidae—The Pikes.
Lucius reticulatus (Le Sueur.) Pickerel; "Pond Pickerel," *Lucius lucius* (Linnaeus.) Common Pike; Pickerel; No. Am. Pike. *Lucius masquinongy* (Mitchill.) Maskallonge; Muskallonge; Maskallonge.

Seed." *Micropterus dolomieu* (Lacépède.) Small-mouthed Black Bass. *Micropterus salmoides* (Lacépède.) Large-mouthed Black Bass; "Oswego Bass;" "Swago."

Family Percidae—The Perches and Darters.

Stizostedion vitreum (Mitchill.) Wall-eyed Pike, Pike Perch. *Stizostedion canadense* (Smith.) Sauger; "Ground Pike-Perch;" "Sand Pike." *Perca flavescens* (Mitchill.) Yellow Perch; Ringed Perch. *Percina caprodes* (Rafinesque.) Log Perch; "Hogfish." *Boleosoma nigrum olmstedii* (Storer.) Tessellated Darter.



AMBLOPLITES RUPESTRIS (Rafinesque) Rock Bass.

Family Gasterosteidae—The Sticklebacks.
Eucalia inconstans (Kirtland.) Brook Stickleback.

Family Percopsidae—The Trout Perch.
Percopsis guttatus (Agassiz.) Trout Perch.

Family Centrarchidae—The Sunfishes and Basses.
Ambloplites rupestris (Rafinesque.) Rock Bass, Goggle Eye. *Lepomis megalotis* (Rafinesque.) Big-eared Sunfish. *Eupomotis gibbosus* (Linnaeus.) "Sunfish;" "Pond Perch;" "Pumpkin

Family Sciaenidae—The Drums.
Aplodinotus grunniens (Rafinesque.) Fresh water Drum; "Sheepshead."

Family Gadidae—The Codfish.
Lota maculosa (Le Sueur.) Ling; "Methy," Cusk.

Family Cottidae—The Sculpins.
Cottus gracilis boreoides (Girard.) Blob; "Chucklehead;" Millers Thumb. *Cottus gracilis gobicoides* (Girard.) Blob.

A PICTURE

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN.

The farmer sat in his easy chair
 Smoking his pipe of clay,
 While his hale old wife with busy care
 Was clearing the dinner away;
 A sweet little girl with fine blue eyes
 On her grandfather's knee was catching flies.

The old man laid his hand on her head,
 With a tear on his wrinkled face,
 He thought how often her mother, dead,
 Used to sit in the self-same place;
 As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,
 "Don't smoke!" said the child, "how it makes
 you cry!"

The house-dog lay, stretched out on the floor
 Where the shade after noon used to steal,
 The busy old wife by the open door
 Was turning the spinning-wheel,
 And the old brass clock on the mantletree
 Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
 While close to his heavy brow
 The mistletoe brow and the cheek so fair
 Of his sweet grandchild were pressed;
 His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay;
 Fast asleep were they both, that summer day!

VERMONT MEN OF TODAY.

CHARLES J. BELL.

BY CHARLES T. WALTER.

YEARS ago, in Scotland, an industrious artisan, John Austin by name, attracted considerable attention by inventing the tulip-shaped bell now in common use. The invention brought him into royal favor and he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, very appropriately assuming the name of Bell. He was a native of Glasgow and a Presbyterian of pronounced views. In the religious controversies which followed, his freely-expressed opinions obliged him to flee the country and he went to Ireland. From there several brothers came to America and one, James, settled in Lyme, New Hampshire, and became the head of the family of the subject of this sketch. The grandfather moved to Vermont in 1804, settling in Walden, where his son and grandson were born and have always lived. He was a lawyer of marked ability, possessed of a remarkable supply of eloquence and native wit. The father, James D. Bell—Judge Bell, as he was familiarly known—was also a prominent man of affairs in his day and generation. On the grandmother's side, the Bells trace their lineage back to William the Conqueror. By birth, as well as by the well-earned right of personal achievement, the subject of this sketch is entitled to a place in THE VERMONT'S list of public men of to-day. The Bells, from the days of good Queen Bess to the present time, have earned their honors. Whatever of distinction has come to them

has been richly deserved. Good ancestry and modern common sense make a good combination. To the inherited ability of a noble ancestry, the subject of this



Photo by Chase, St. Johnsbury.

HON. CHARLES J. BELL.

sketch has added liberally by years of industry and well-directed effort. His success is worthy of the name. There are those who believe he has higher honors

still in store. However, I was asked to write history, not prophecy.

Charles J. Bell was born in Walden in 1845. He is a self-made man. Educationally, his early opportunities were few, but well improved. Aside from the advantages afforded by the common schools of his native town, five weeks at the old Caledonia County Grammar School at Peacham completed his education. He has, however, taken a long and thorough course in that larger school of experience, and has learned his lessons well.

He is a Yankee of the very best model, a Vermonter to the manor born. He loves his home and native State and was never absent from them more than three weeks at a time, except when in the army. It was not a spirit of adventure, therefore, but a spirit of true loyalty to country, which prompted him, when but a lad of seventeen years, to enlist as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers, afterwards re-enlisting in Company C, First Vermont Cavalry. It was his first journey from home. Just how great was his sacrifice, only the hundreds of other Vermont boys can tell, who, like him, went from the hills and valleys of the Green Mountain State to face the enemy on the field of battle. Mr. Bell enlisted a private and returned at the end of the war a corporal. He cast his first vote for President Lincoln in 1864, when only nineteen years of age, voting in the field in the Shenandoah valley, near Cedar Creek. His vote meant something to him then and has ever since, for he has made it a point never to be absent from a freemen's meeting from that day to this. He was wounded just before the close of the war.

He has held many important offices in town and State. He has been school director and has served as chairman of the board of selectmen of Walden for at least a dozen years. In 1882 he represented his native town in the legislature and was recognized as one of the leaders of that body. In 1894, he was elected one of Caledonia's State senators and Governor Woodbury made him a member of the board of railroad commissioners. He is one of the trustees of Peacham Academy and has been a director and is now one of the vice-presidents of the State Agricultural Society. He has been the county member of several important State commissions, the latest being that which has to do with the arrangements for the proper celebration of Old Home Week next Aug-

ust. If Caledonia county does not fully meet its opportunity on this occasion, it will not be the fault of the energetic member of the executive committee. Mr. Bell became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1896, and since 1898 has served as the secretary of that board, doing thorough and efficient work. As an active member of the State Cattle Commission, he is accomplishing a permanent benefit for our dairy interests. The duties of this office sometimes demand the resort to heroic measures and one with less tact and common sense would often frustrate the very purpose of the law and greatly delay its benefits by making enemies of friends. He hates falsehood and sham. A diseased cow or a tub of adulterated sugar can never find favor with him and can never exist with his sanction. His arduous efforts to wipe out the germs of tuberculosis, should result in great permanent benefit and advantage to the agricultural interests of the State.

As a progressive farmer, Mr. Bell has always been prominently identified with the Grange, both local, State and national. He is a charter member of Number 9 at East Hardwick. When the State grange was organized at St. Johnsbury in 1872, he was elected its treasurer. He held this position until 1894, when he was promoted to the office of Master, a position he still holds. He is a member of the executive committee of the national organization. Under his administration, the order in Vermont has taken on new life, more than doubled in membership and broadened its power for usefulness in many ways.

In 1870, Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Mary Louise Perry of Cabot. Two accomplished daughters, Adine Merrill and Jennie, are the fruit of this union. "The Belfry," the pleasant farm home on the original Bell homestead in Walden, only a short distance from the village of East Hardwick, is proverbial for its cheerful hospitality. It is a home in the broadest and best sense of the word. In the last twenty years, Mr. Bell has doubled the acreage of the original homestead and now has one of Vermont's model farms, widely known and advertised by the excellence of its maple sugar and dairy products.

Mr. Bell is, withal, a valuable man for the community and State; genial, generous, broad-minded, modern, modest; a Christian gentleman, honorable and honored; a natural-born favorite and leader among his fellowmen. Vermont can never have too many citizens of this sort.

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN



Photo by Fitzgerald, St. Albans.

MRS. E. W. ROBERTS (OF CHILDS MASS. WIFE OF COURTESMAN ROBERTS.)
Formerly of St. Albans, Vt.

VERMONTERS ABROAD

[The department—Vermonters Abroad—has been a prominent feature of THE VERMONT during the past five years. It will continue to be devoted exclusively to the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State residing in other states, whose cooperation is solicited in the work of obtaining material for publication concerning societies of Vermonters and personal items. THE VERMONT solicits reports of the annual meetings and banquets held by Vermonters and requests the secretary or president of each society to furnish a report for publication.]

SOCIETIES AND OFFICERS.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON.

Officers for 1901: President, Hon. Edgar J. Sherman, (Court House, Boston); vice-presidents, Col. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., (107 Ames Building, Boston), Col. Albert Clarke (77 Bedford St., Boston); secretary and treasurer, N. L. Sheldon, Esq., (27 School St., Boston); chaplain, Rev. Wm. H. Davis, D. D., (Newton, Mass.); executive committee, Mr. Eugene N. Foss (Jamaica Plain, Mass.), Mr. Geo. B. Knapp (20 Beacon St., Boston), Prof. Davis R. Denney (Institute of Tech., Boston), Hon. Geo. O. Proctor (Somerville, Mass.), Mr. James M. Glendon (John Hancock Bldg., Devonshire St., Boston), Mr. Marcel N. Smith (59 Summer St., Boston), Hon. Geo. W. Bishop (149 Walnut St., Newtonville, Mass.), Mr. Arthur L. Robinson (Chamber of Commerce, Boston), Capt. S. Edward Howard (44 Putnam St., West Newton, Mass.).

BOSTON DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, Mrs. Sally Joy White; first vice-president, Mrs. William A. Barton; second vice-president, Mrs. David N. Haynes; recording secretary, Miss Bertha P. Joslyn; corresponding secretary, Miss Mabel Houghton; treasurer, Mrs. William P. Shreve; executive committee, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Mrs. Charles H. Greenleaf, Mrs. Abbie G. Cousins.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA.

Officers: President, Hon. Charles M. Start, Saint Paul; first vice-president, Gen. Lewis A. Grant, Minneapolis; second vice-president, M. W. Skinner, Northfield; secretary and treasurer, Charles M. Drew, Minneapolis; executive committee, Prof. Christopher W. Hall, Minneapolis, chairman; Hon. Robert Pratt, Minneapolis; Prof. Loren H. Betchelder, Saint Paul; Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Minneapolis; Sherman M. Davis, Minneapolis; Willis J. Jennison, Minneapolis; Paul D. Boutelle, Minneapolis.

SONS OF VERMONT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Officers: President, Lewis H. Meader; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Rutherford; secretary and treasurer, Harry M. Barry; auditor, O. E. Case; executive committee, Charles A. Catlin, Dr. Wm. R. White, Henry C. Lazelle.

PACIFIC COAST ASSOCIATION NATIVE SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, V. F. Northrop; vice-presidents, Hon. Daniel T. Cole, Geo. Partridge, W. J. Somers; secretary, S. G. Cheever; treasurer, A. E. Lucas; executive committee, A. O. Colton, chairman, Hon. Edw. A. Belcher, F. R. Dunforth, A. L. Adams, Geo. T. Shaw, Mrs. L. J. Hardy, Hardy.

BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Dr. Walter D. Greene; vice-president, Merritt Nichols; secretary, Thomas H. Noonan, 811 Ellicott Square; treasurer, Walter H. Johnson; chaplain, Rev. Frank S. Fitch, D.D.; executive committee, Hon. Henry W. Hill, Charles C. Farnham, Dr. Joseph T. Cook, Harry T. Buttolph, Dr. DeWitt C. Green, John C. Bradley, and Ira B. Hawthorne.

NEBRASKA SONS OF VERMONT.

Officers: President, L. D. Richards, Fremont; vice-presidents, W. R. Barton, Tecumseh; Edmund McIntyre, Seward; J. L. Strong, Holdrege; secretary, George A. Loveland, Lincoln; treasurer, C. H. Bottom, Lincoln.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

Officers: President, Charles A. Hoyt; vice-president, John J. Allen; treasurer, F. H. Chandler; secretary, Thomas C. Underwood; executive committee, N. T. Sprague, Omri F. Hibbard, Robert J. Kimball, Robert D. Benedict, Hiram R. Steele.

VERMONT VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

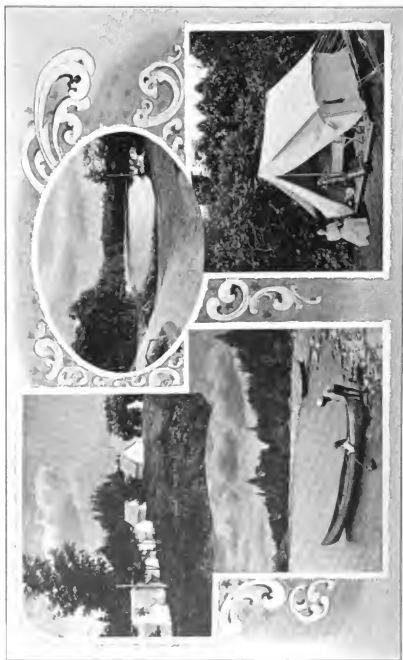
Officers: President, George H. Graves; vice-presidents, David O. Felt, Hiram M. Pierce, Allen P. Carpenter, Col. Albert Clarke, Albert Patch; secretary and treasurer, Daniel W. Taft; executive committee, John J. Warden, Charles H. Bradley, William M. Wires, Mancel H. Bush, P. Peters.

VERMONT STATE ASSOCIATION OF THE DISCIPLE OF COLUMBIA.

Officers: President, Senator W. P. Dillingham; 1st vice-president, Maj. E. R. Campbell; 2d vice-president, Capt. J. J. Bain; 3d vice-president, C. E. Pearsons; treasurer, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt; recording secretary, N. L. Collamer; corresponding secretary, C. E. Fairman; financial secretary, B. F. Wilkins; board of directors, Maj. C. G. Gould, Capt. G. E. Graves, N. D. Adams.

SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF VERMONT.

Officers for 1901: President, C. D. Hosley; first vice-president, Rev. F. M. Bissell; second vice-president, H. J. Whitcomb; third vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Doubleday; secretary, L. J. Scott; treasurer, V. E. Moore; executive committee, F. D. Whitcomb, S. E. Walton, J. C. Dana, Mrs. Clark, Miss Ida B. Roberts.



By permission of Central Vermont Ry.

FAIRLE CAMP—NEELER'S BAY, LAKE CHARLEPLAIN.

From "Summer Homes."

VERMONT'S FAIR WOMEN

A SUMMER SONG.

BY JULIA S. R. YORK.

Roly-poly honey-bee,
Humming in the clover,
Under you the tossing leaves,
And the blue sky over,
Why are you so busy, pray?
Never still a minute,
Hovering now above a flower,
Now half-buried in it!

Jaunty robin-redbreast,
Singing loud and cheerily,
From the pink white apple tree
In the morning early,
Tell me, is your merry song
Just for your own pleasure,
Poured from such a tiny throat,
Without stint or measure?



Photo by Sherman,
MISS ALICE COOLIDGE BUTLER OF WINDSOR.

Little yellow buttercup,
By the way-side smiling,
Lifting up your happy face,
With such sweet beguiling,
Why are you so gayly clad —
Cloth of gold your raiment?
Do the sunshine and the dew
Look to you for payment?

Roses in the garden beds,
Lillies, cool and saintly,
Darling blue-eyed violets,
Pansies, hooded quaintly,
Sweet-peas that, like butterflies,
Dance the bright skies under,
Bloom ye for your own delight,
(Or for ours, I wonder!)



MISS BLANCHE WATTS OF WILLISTON.



From "Summer Home."

VIEW DOWN THE RIVER FROM THE BRIDGE OF N. L. CHAPMAN, MATTILA, VT.

*By permission of the
Verandah*

OLD HOME WEEK.

THE love Vermonters bear their native State, and the patriotic heritage and glorious history they possess in common, have imbued them with a fervent spirit of loyalty to Vermont and drawn closer the ties of kinship and friendship between its sons and daughters at home and abroad.

This is the spirit and sentiment of Old Home Week which is to be generally observed the week of August 16—this date being the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, and a legal holiday. Vermont on the occasion of this great reunion of present and former residents will be transformed into a vast State Homestead.

The proclamation of Governor Stickney announcing the observance of Old Home Week in Vermont and inviting former residents of the State to return to their old home among the green hills appeals to a representative class of adopted citizens of other States.

The Governor's invitation is extended to 200,000 native Vermonters, every one of whom will be welcome guests should they revisit Vermont.

Fully one-half of this number reside in the five other New England States, and in New York, and are within a few hours journey of the State where they were born.

The entire population will be hosts, and every guest will be cordially welcomed. The purpose of Old Home Week will best be subserved by the re-uniting of members of family circles long separated, and by the reunion of schoolmates and neighbors of by-gone days.

Old Home Week will be observed in every section of the State, and more than 100 towns will participate in local and county celebrations.

In some counties the towns will unite in a county celebration at the shire, or principal town. In other counties there will be local celebrations. These celebrations will very largely partake of the nature of a great family reunion. The general features of Old Home Week will be

family reunions, public receptions to visitors by town or city officials, reunions of various organizations, an old folks' dinner, picnics, camp fires, band concerts and other entertainments.

Historical and literary exercises will be held in various places, consisting of an oration by some distinguished son of Vermont, and addresses by leading citizens and former residents. The social features will predominate in the celebrations.

It is impossible to send a formal invitation by mail to every former resident of Vermont, but a general invitation to come home is extended to all who ever lived in Vermont.

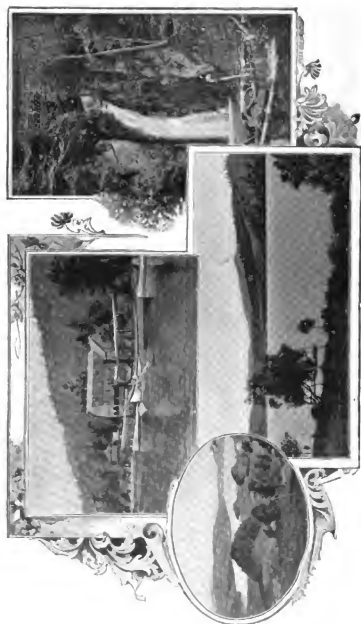
The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Vermont Old Home Week Association are much pleased with the numerous favorable responses received to the invitations to visit the State recently extended to Vermont associations in other States.

Several of these associations of Sons and Daughters will visit the State in a body and be the guests for a few days of local associations. The members will afterwards go to the towns or cities where they formerly resided to attend local celebrations.

The Vermont Association of Boston, numbering with their wives and daughters some 250 persons, will make a trip to Vermont by special train Old Home Week, and be entertained by the citizens of Montpelier and Burlington.

The reception to be given the Vermont Association of Boston at the capital of the State by the Governor will auspiciously and fittingly inaugurate Old Home Week. This will be a notable feature of the celebration. The visitors will be received at the State line, White River Junction, by a reception committee appointed by the Governor, and escorted to Montpelier and Burlington. In the latter city they will be entertained by Mayor Hawley and the local association. One day will be devoted to a boat ride on Lake Champlain and a dinner on one of the islands in the lake.





SCENERY ON LAKE MOREY IN FAIRBANKS.

THE OLD VERMONT JUNE
TRAINING.

BY D. A. WINSLOW.

SIXTY-FIVE years ago there was no day in the year that was looked forward to with greater anticipation and interest by all the boys and men in Vermont than the first Tuesday in June. For then it was that all the able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years were required by law to assemble at their respective training grounds "armed and equipped as the law directs" for inspection and drill.

I remember with what eager anticipation we small boys waited for that great day, and we were continually telling each other how many days it would be before training day, although everybody knew it weeks before. For days and weeks our minds were full of the magnificent scenes that we were to behold the first Tuesday in June. For we were not going to see soldiers armed with muskets and bayonets, and officers with great and terrible voices, and with tall plumes waving aloft in the air, and naked and glittering swords, prancing horses and the pounding of drums?

A week or ten days before training day a corporal was detailed to go over the town and "warn" every able bodied man to appear on the training ground for drill and inspection. The warning darkly hinted to a fine if you disobeyed, and I did not know but it might lead to a prison cell.

It was the fashion in those days for the young soldiers to rise early, take their guns and go and "wake up" their officers. After a volley or two the captain would appear at the door with a gallon jug which was passed around from mouth to mouth with great apparent relish. After all were satisfied, the party visited the house of the lieutenant, where the same thing was repeated. One morning a squad of soldiers went to the captains house and

while in the basement kitchen one of the boys, half drunk, discharged his musket accidentally, with the iron ramrod in the barrel. The ramrod went up through the floor of the room above exactly where the captain was standing and tore a hole through the back of his coat and came out at the back of his neck without leaving a scratch.

The parade ground was usually on a meadow or flat near the village. At an early hour on the auspicious morning, could be seen groups of men and boys wending their way to the training ground from all directions, almost all on foot. Horses and carriages in the average Vermont rural towns at that time were very scarce. On arriving at the grounds, the men were drawn up in line and everything made ready for roll call and inspection.

There was no attempt at uniforms, not even by the officers. Every man wore his go-to-meeting suit, a tall hat and a swallow tail coat. In addition the officers wore a red sash around the waist, a pair of huge epaulettes on his shoulders, a sword by his side, and a stove pipe hat and a plume about a foot high on the top of that, so that from the ground to the top of the plume was at least eight feet. No door in town was high enough to let them pass through without stooping or taking the hat off. The officers were fine looking men when on the parade grounds. I remember how at first I was somewhat awe struck at their appearance with their drawn swords flourishing in the air, and shouting their orders in loud and terrific tones. I could not tell just how far their authority extended, so I thought it best to be cautious in my behavior, and not be liable to be arrested and taken to jail. But if I had seen them the next day I should perhaps have found them in their burnt piece rolling black logs with their shirt sleeves rolled up to their shoulders, or, perhaps shearing sheep sitting on the barn floor struggling with an old sheep in his lap. All sense of fear would then have vanished. That mysterious glamour



that seemed to hover around them the day before had vanished in a night. When all was in readiness the roll call was called by the orderly sergeant, the men standing in line and the officers seated in front. When a man's name was called a corporal detailed for the purpose marched up to him with musket and fixed bayonet, and escorted him to the captain to undergo his inspection. What the exact object was in putting him under guard I never knew as I never heard of a man refusing to come without an armed escort. What the law required in the inspection was a musket (the old flint lock variety as percussion caps were then unheard of) with iron ramrod and bayonet, one extra flint, a small brush to clean the pan, a priming wire to keep the rent hole clear, a cartridge box, powder horn, a few spare bullets, and a knapsack. If he failed in any of these he was liable to a small fine. If all right the corporal (still armed) took him in charge again and marched him back to his place in the line. Another man was then called and the corporal pounced upon him to be inspected and so on through the line.

The captain was expected about this time to treat his men according to custom in those days. He brought out a gallon jug and gave it to the man at the head of the line, who sampled it and passed it on to the next, and so on through the line. I remember nearly every man took a drink. Some just tasted while others took a good rousing sample. I remember one time I was watching the progress of the jug and it came along to a tall raw boned man who took it, tilted it up, threw his head back, rolled his eyes heavenward, and never let go until nine big swallows had disappeared.

Some time was then spent in marching and countermarching around the common headed by the band. This band was the delight and admiration of all the small boys in town. There were two immense bass drums, a tenor drum, and one or two fifes. In marching in those days the old formation was used, the line and by-platoons.

I remember it seemed to be a difficult thing to wheel by-platoons as the man at the end stood still while the men at the other end had to step lively to keep the formation without breaking the step. Afterwards came drill of the manual of arms. The company was drawn up in line, the officers standing in front. Then you could hear the captain shouting "shoulder arms," "present arms," "order arms," "ground arms," "recover arms," "load," and so on. Some of the wide-awake fellows responded as soon as the order was delivered, and some who never did things in a hurry to their own time as they always did everything through life.

It was my father's custom every June training-day morning to give me a "four pence-ha'-penny", which was a silver piece worth six and a quarter cents, and telling me I could buy any thing I chose with it. Twenty-five dollars now would seem small to me compared to that little silver piece in my pocket. I hastened to the nearest store and proceeded to put the money where it do the most good. First I bought a cent's worth of raisins, which were soon put out of sight; next, one cracker, which took another cent. Crackers came high in those days, there being no "trusts" then. That, too, soon disappeared. Next and last was one lemon, four cents, which I proceeded to eat up as soon as possible, peel and all, under the impression that I was enjoying myself.

NOON HOUSE AND MEETING HOUSE.

BY H. C. WHITE, OF THE BUFFALO SOCIETY OF VERMONTERS.

DID you ever see or hear of a noon house? It was a square, wooden structure built on the meeting house green with the chimney in the middle, with a fire-place on either side large enough to receive great logs of maple. A fire was started in the early morning so those that

came a long distance could warm themselves before going into the meeting house, and the foot-stoves were filled to keep the feet of the women-folks warm while the morning service went on. The horses were hitched under the sheds around the meeting house. The people brought their lunch or dinner, which was left in the noon house to keep it from freezing. When the morning service was over they repaired to the noon house to eat their dinner and talk over such matters as interested them; perhaps discuss the sermon, whether it was doctrinally sound or not. When the noon hour was over they went again into the cold meeting house to listen to another long prayer and a longer sermon.

As I said, the meeting house was not warmed in those days. The people were compelled to dress as warm as possible. The women had large muffs and tippets, with foot-stoves; the men, heavy overcoats.

The pulpit was high up on a level with the gallery. Above the head of the minister was a sounding board to help the preacher's words down to the pews. I have seen in some pulpits moccasins made of sheep skin with the wool inside to keep the preacher's feet warm while he preached such comforting orthodox doctrines as the reasonableness of the eternal punishment of the unregenerate wicked, or of the justice of the decree of Election and Rep-

robation. The house was so cold that you could see the breath of the minister as he spoke those words of comfort and consolation to the people.

After a while there was a desire on the part of the most sensible, that stoves should be put in to make the house comfortable. Of course this was opposed by some of the old hunkers. One old fellow said in the old meeting house the snow used to come up through the cracks in the floor into my pew, but I never had any trouble and this stove business is all nonsense, and did not Deacon Jones have fourteen children baptised, and some of them in the coldest weather, and none of them ever cried. One of the deacons on the other side said at times the house was so cold that the communion bread was frozen and rattled sadly on the plates.

At last the stove party carried their point and old Uncle Ned declared he would sign off and leave. He finally concluded to stay and sit it out, so the first Sunday after the stoves were put in he was in his pew. The stovepipe was directly over his head. There he sat with a not very saintly expression on his face. On his head was his red bandanna handkerchief, and his face about as red. A general smile circulated through the house, the minister himself catching the infection, for almost everybody, except Uncle Ned, knew that there was no fire in the stoves, the day being mild.



SLIP HILL, WINDHOLE.



GLIMPSE OF FRATTLEBORO FROM MOUNTAIN.



FRATTLEBORO—AND THE MOUNTAIN FROM RETREAT PARK.

WINFIELD SCOTT NAY.

BY WALTER E. RANGER.

WINFIELD SCOTT NAY, who has completed two terms of devoted service as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, is the twenty-fifth of the distinguished line of eminent craftsmen who have held that high and honorable office. To occupy the place of such distinguished men as have presided in the Grand East is high honor. To fill this exalted place worthily is still higher honor. To discharge the manifold duties, to direct the vast influence, and to wield the moral power of this office faithfully and efficiently, is to perform a large and beneficent service, which is greater than personal honor. How successfully Most Worshipful Brother Nay has performed the duties of this and other important offices the loyal support of the fraternity for ten successive years evidence most conclusively.

Dr. Nay was born in Milton, Vermont, December 12, 1850. His parents were Nelson M. and Hannah H. Nay. His grandfather Nay came from New Hampshire to Vermont, and settled in Milton in its earliest days.

He was educated in the common schools, the Essex and Underhill academies, and the University of Vermont, and was graduated with honor from the Medical department of the latter in 1873. He subsequently located in the town of Jericho, where by faithful labor and unremitting devotion to duty he established a large and lucrative professional practice. His prominence in the medical fraternity of the State is attested by his election in 1899, to the Vice Presidency of the Vermont Medical Society. He has always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the town, holding offices of trust and responsibility, and for two years was chairman of the executive committee of the Underhill Graded School. He has long been a member of the Congregational Church, and held the

position of Superintendent of the Sunday School for six years. In 1900 he was honored by the town of Jericho in being elected its representative in the General Assembly of Vermont. He was chairman of the House Committee on Public Health, held other important appointments, and performed a very active part.

Brother Nay was married December 24, 1873, to Martha J. Rockwood of Jericho, well known for her musical tastes and talents as a singer. This union has been blessed by two children. The son, Arthur Franklin Nay, is now in charge of



DR. W. S. NAY.

the Boston office, and travelling salesman for the J. R. Booth Lumber Company. The daughter, Eva Marion Nay, was graduated from the musical department of Montpelier Seminary in 1900.

His Masonic record attests an uninterrupted series of honors, constant and faithful service and continuous preferment. He received the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry in Essex in 1879, and was elected Worshipful Master in 1883. He was elected District Deputy Grand Master in 1889; was appointed Grand Lecturer in 1891; was the unanimous choice of the Grand

Lodge for Grand Junior Warden in 1893; has successfully filled the chairs of Grand Senior Warden and Deputy Grand Master; and was elected Grand Master at the annual communication in June, 1899. He served two years in each of these positions. He received the Capitular degrees in Burlington in 1880; was knighted in Burlington Commandery in 1895; and received the thirty-second degree and intermediate grades in Vermont Consistory A. A. A. Scottish Rite, in 1893.

In the ten years of his services as an officer of the Grand Lodge he has performed a large amount of work as writer and speaker. He has been frequently called to install officers, lay corner stones and dedicate lodge rooms. He has been invited to give many addresses on special Masonic occasions.

As a writer of reports and addresses he is easy, natural and fluent. The importance of what he says is shown by the frequent quotations made from his reports and addresses. He has a facility in writing verse for special occasions, and as poet of the day, delivered the poem at the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Burlington, October 20, 1895.

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The August VERMONTER will be the first number of the sixth volume. This number will contain the History of the State Government, by Hon. Hiram A. Huse, State Librarian. This chapter in the 20th Century History of Vermont will be one of the most valuable and interesting of the series begun in January. It will comprise the history of the State Government from the adoption of the State Constitution, at Windsor, up to the present time. It will also contain sketches of some of the leading men in the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government during the past 125 years. The article will be illustrated with views of a number of the buildings where the Legislature has met, and also first of the three State Houses built in Montpelier since the Legislature first met

there. There will be other interesting features in both the text and illustrations of this History of the State Government. This chapter will be followed by others in the 20th Century History series, including the Political History of the State, by Editor C. H. Davenport, of the Brattleboro Reformer; the Military History of Vermont, by Hon. G. G. Benedict, State Military Historian; the History of Education in Vermont, by Hon. W. E. Ranger, State Superintendent of Education; the History of Literature in Vermont, by Professor J. E. Goodrich, D. D., of the University of Vermont, and the History of Religion in Vermont, by President Allan D. Brown, LL.D., of the Norwich University.

Other chapters of equal interest and importance will follow these.

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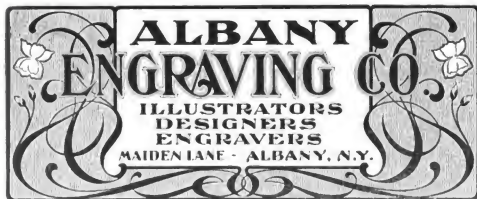
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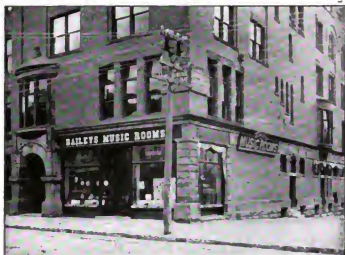


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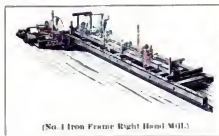
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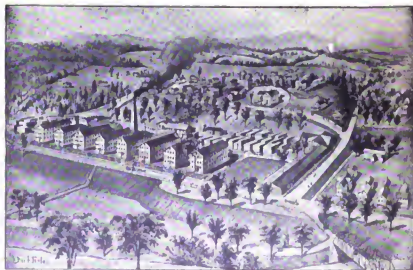
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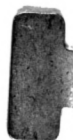
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